

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 99

LAST EDITION

## MELBOURNE DENOUNCES DISLOYALTY

Sinn Fein Demonstration Headed  
by Papal Delegate and Dr.  
Mannix Arouses Indignation—  
Premier Promises Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau MELBOURNE, Victoria (Saturday)—The chief figures in the great St. Patrick's Day procession which was held in this city last Saturday, were the Papal Delegate, and Dr. Daniel Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne. The procession was remarkable for its frankly seditious nature. Sinn Fein emblems were to be seen everywhere, and the whole proceedings were a fuller development of those remarkable outbursts, headed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, which took place during the referendum campaign last November.

The whole incident has produced a great outburst of indignation on the part of the general public. A deputation of 3000 people waited upon the Lord Mayor of the city and demanded the prohibition, in future, of such disloyal demonstrations. The Lord Mayor declared that action had already been taken to prevent their recurrence, whilst the Prime Minister has promised that investigation shall take place immediately. Mr. Hughes declares that the matter is one of first importance, and announces emphatically that such outbursts of sedition will not be permitted.

The organization of the demonstration is clearly enough a fuller development of that policy which Dr. Mannix enunciated last November in his speech at the Richmond race-course on the outskirts of Melbourne. In that speech he declared, it will be remembered, that his advice to the Irish people was "Now or never." He insisted that the Empire should take a second place, and that the sole question for Irishmen today was "Does it or does it not serve Ireland?" "You," he said to his audience on that occasion, "are Sinn Feiners, more luck to you."

Dr. Mannix's energies were chiefly directed of course to the defeat of conscription. But those who were familiar with his policy never were deceived for a moment into believing that this was the Roman Catholic archbishop's sole purpose. There can be little doubt that when the full story of the matter is revealed, it will be found that the coming of Dr. Mannix to Melbourne, fresh from his activities as president of and professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in St. Patrick's College, in Maynooth, will be seen as a very significant move. Dr. Mannix arrived in Melbourne in 1912, and assumed his duties as coadjutor Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne.

The Roman Catholic archbishop himself at that time was a man with no pretensions to political ability, and in this direction he was quickly overshadowed by his coadjutor. And so it came about that when Dr. Mannix succeeded to the archbishopric last year, he was hailed everywhere as a diplomatist.

## PRINCE BARRED FROM PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German Government has prohibited Prince Lichnowsky from writing for the press, as well as requiring him to resign his ambassadorial rank, following the publication of the Prince's memorandum which was held to express anti-German sentiments.

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## GERMAN ORDERS TO TAKE NO PRISONERS

LONDON, England (Thursday)—German officers operating in Finland and the Ukraine have ordered the soldiers to take no prisoners, but to hang all Red Guards, as they are only bandits. German newspapers report Georg Ledebour, an independent Socialist leader, as declaring in the Reichstag, according to a telegram from Amsterdam. Herr Ledebour added: "On the one hand we make peace with the Bolsheviks, and on the other we hang them. This is the best way to stir up hatred that will last forever against everything German."

## TRADES ASSESSED TO AID BREWERS

Those Affiliated With National Association of Commerce and Labor, and Some Others, Help Anti-Prohibition Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Association of Commerce and Labor, which figured recently in congressional hearings on the German-American Alliance in connection with its former president, Percy Andrae, was discussed by its present head, Charles J. Lillenthal, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The association's aim is to protect the brewing industry from prohibition. Headquarters are in this city.

Mr. Lillenthal dismissed past history of the association, with his organization as a discredited. He said it was not a brewers' association, none belonging. The interests of the association, however, were identical with those of the brewers. Other information regarding the association was given by its president, as follows:

Membership in the National Association of Commerce and Labor is composed of organizations which sell to the brewers. It is a delegate body without local membership. In other words, the National Association of Commerce and Labor appears to serve as a clearing house for local bodies composed of persons who sell to the brewers and organize to fight prohibition.

The national association's work is all in "educational publicity." Practically all of it is in the newspapers. The design of this educational publicity is, of course, to create sentiment against prohibition, in whatever form, local or state-wide, it may be presented. This statement perhaps needs qualifying, because if the Dealers and Manufacturers Association of Chicago, for instance, were to conduct a newspaper campaign against a local option election, the association would feel disposed to let the members carry the expense alone. But if it were a state-wide fight, the Illinois anti-prohibitionists might get help.

The association does not put out its own newspaper advertising. It pays the advertising bills of local organizations for such advertising as they submit which meets with its approval. In short, the national body finances such publicity as it cares to in situations having something more than purely local significance.

Funds for supporting propaganda from national headquarters against prohibition are raised by the concerns interested. There are a great

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## ARGENTINA STANDS BY UNITED STATES

Service of the United Press Association BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Argentine Government has declined to request the United States supply ship Glacier to leave within 24 hours, following a German protest that its presence was a violation of Argentine neutrality. The incident is taken as indicative of the extreme friendliness between the two countries.

## EVENTS RESULT IN A CRISIS IN SPAIN

Long-Drawn-Out Political Difficulty Brought to a Head by Announcement of War Minister's Resignation in Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—The long-drawn-out political difficulty is reaching a crisis even sooner than anticipated. The sharp precipitation of the present "crisis" is largely due to the War Minister, Señor La Cierva, who announced his own resignation in advance. Behind the critical situation is the menace of military dictatorship, and it is considered significant that Señor La Cierva personally, with various army chiefs, should have immediately taken in hand the postal and telegraphic employees' strike and that General Llano should have been appointed temporary inspector with two other generals assisting.

The postal strike, well organized from Barcelona, became general, and is strongly suspected to be only part of a great movement arranged by the various civil juntas, which became general last year, following the example of the military juntas and having the object of securing a redress of long-standing grievances.

The postal junta representatives have been to the Premier and the postal undersecretary and, it is stated, have secured a promise of acceptance of all demands, including increased salary and repeal of the decrees against them, recently issued by the War Minister. This statement explains the War Minister's reported resignation in advance of the Cabinet's decision to resign, but does not diminish the seriousness of the situation. At a meeting of the Chamber, marked by some demonstrations by the Left, Señor Villanueva, an old supporter of the Premier, but a Liberal Democrat with alleged pro-German sympathies, was reelected president of the Regionalists and the Left not voting.

The directors of El Sol, which exposed the intrigues of the German Embassy with the Madrid and Barcelona anarchists, are to be prosecuted.

If the threat is carried out it should mean some remarkable disclosures, since the German Ambassador has already admitted relations with the anarchist leader, Pascual. El Sol meantime continues the disclosures and publishes a letter from Pascual declaring, contrary to the Ambassador's statement, that it was precisely because of his anarchist views and propaganda that the Ambassador sought his assistance and he furnished new and well-substantiated facts upon the organization of German propaganda among Spanish anarchists.

Opening the Cortes, King Alfonso announced an amnesty for all political and social offenses, a comprehensive tax on income and unproductive capital, and forthcoming proposals for the nationalization of certain sources of wealth, facilities for export trade, an effective system of agricultural credit, the utilization of uncultivated land, and other projects to protect Spanish commerce.

## IRISH CONVENTION MEETS IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—The Irish Convention met yesterday, Sir Horace Plunkett presiding. Discussion on the statement of the Grand Committee was resumed and concluded. Decision being reached on all material points, the Convention agreed that the chairman should prepare a draft report for consideration. The next meeting of the Convention will be held on April 4.

## GIFT TO RED CROSS IS LAW VIOLATION PRICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Food Board yesterday gave two bakers' licenses, charged with violating food regulations, the option of contributing funds to the Red Cross or having their licenses suspended. One of the accused immediately sent a check for \$1000 to the Red Cross and the other was considering a \$700 donation. The amounts were designated by the Food Board.

## TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration forces in the Senate undertook today to bring up again the treaty designed to restore amity which existed between the United States and Colombia before taking over of the Panama Canal zone.

## VISIT TO BELGIAN FRONT

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, visited King Albert of Belgium and the Belgian front yesterday.

## SUFFRAGE DEBATE IN CANADIAN HOUSE SHOWS UNANIMITY

Only One Voice Raised in Opposition to Giving the Vote to Women—Criticism of Details—Sir Robert Borden Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau OTTAWA, Ont.—With what would have been regarded a few months ago as extraordinary unanimity, the "act to confer the electorate franchise upon women" was debated in the House of Commons yesterday, and while there was a certain amount of criticism of detail, only one voice was raised in serious opposition to the main object of the bill.

Strange as it may appear, as a matter of fact, under the provisions of the new measure, Canadian women will be in a more favorable position as regards the vote than the men. Whereas any woman entitled to vote under the act may do so after three months' residence in the electoral division in which she votes, a man can exercise the privilege only after 12 months' residence. When this was pointed out, it was stated by one of the ministers that at a later period the Dominion Election Act would in all probability be amended so as to remove this inequality.

In other respects the women will have an advantage over the men voters. In certain provinces there is either an income qualification or a property qualification before a man has the right to vote, but under the act now before the House no qualification in this respect is demanded of women.

The only note of opposition to the measure, and it must be admitted that it was a very mild one, was sounded by a member from the Province of Quebec, Ernest Lapointe, who said that the women of his Province did not desire the vote, and that they were satisfied to reign as queens of their homes. They did not want to enter the turmoil of political life, finding the duties of motherhood sufficient for them and leaving politics to the men.

The Christian Science Monitor has already given a synopsis of the bill, which in detail is as follows: 1. Every female person shall be entitled to vote at a Dominion election who (a) is a British subject; (b) is of the full age of 21 years and upward; (c) has resided in the constituency in which she seeks to vote for a period of at least three months immediately preceding the date of issue of the writ for an election in such constituency; and (d) is not disqualified on account of race, blood, or original nationality, to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province in which the constituency is situated in which such female person seeks to vote.

2. For the purposes of this act, a female person shall be deemed to be a British subject (a) if she was born a British subject and is unmarried or is married to a British subject and has not become a subject of any foreign power; or (b) if she has herself been personally naturalized as a British subject and has not since become the subject of a foreign power; or (c) if, being a married woman and

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## CITIZEN SUFFRAGE CLAUSE ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau PIERRE, S. D.—The Senate on Friday, without an opposing vote, adopted the citizen suffrage amendment to the state constitution, tying the same to the equal suffrage amendment and submitting them in one resolution to the people of the State at the next general election.

## BRITISH PREMIER APPEALS TO MINERS

Mr. Lloyd George Warns Them of Necessity for Government's Combing-Out Scheme—Federation Urges Non-Resistance

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, in an exceedingly outspoken speech to a deputation of the Miners Federation yesterday concerning the result of the miners' ballot on the combing out of men for military service, declared that to avoid defeat in the field it was absolutely essential to have more men.

"I am utterly at a loss," he said, "to know where the men are to be found, if first the engineers and then the miners say we will not find the men. Other trades will quickly take the same course. That would mean anarchy, not government."

"I have just had news that the Germans have attacked us on a front of nearly 60 miles with overwhelming forces. I am amazed that it should be considered 'debatable' whether the miners and engineers are going to make their contribution to the defense of the country."

Mr. Lloyd George declared it would be far better that the Government should go out of office than to have its decisions disobeyed adding: "If the sanction of the community is going to decide whether a law should be obeyed, then, believe me, you will have a condition of things where the people who will suffer most will not be the people at the top, who are generally able to take care of themselves, but the poor people at the bottom. It has always been so in the history of the world."

"It is better to talk plainly, and I am speaking with a great deal of feeling because I have just heard of this overwhelming attack brought about by the failure of the Russian democracy to have its orders obeyed."

"If the attack succeeds, the Germans might be at Calais, and the only answer we can give is a vote of the miners' federation saying they are not prepared to fight. You cannot give that answer."

The executive of the federation later passed a resolution advising the men not to resist the combing of 50,000 men from the mines.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Miners Federation delegates in conference yesterday decided to advise the men not to resist the combing-out of 50,000 men as the ballot failed to show a two-thirds majority in opposition to the plan of the Government.

## SHELLS DROPPED ON THE FRENCH CAPITAL

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Since 8 o'clock this morning shells of 240-millimeters have been reaching the capital and suburbs at intervals of a quarter of an hour, killing about 10 persons and wounding about 15. The announcement that Paris was being bombarded was made officially this afternoon.

## BRITISH LINE HOLDS IN FACE OF ATTACKS

Germans Conduct Offensive at Tremendous Cost—Claim Capture of British First Line Trenches, Prisoners and Guns

After a lull during Thursday night the Germans attacked Sir Douglas Haig's line again in immense force on Friday morning. The battle was continued all day and late into the evening, with the result that the Germans claim to have captured the English first line trenches, some 16,000 prisoners and 200 guns. The first line trenches, of course, amount to next to nothing, they are those advance works from which one line keeps in touch with the line opposite, but which are never meant to be held, nor provided with means of being held in the face of a grand assault. In the English case, we know, from Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch, that much of this first line was necessarily evacuated without resistance when the German masses were sent forward. With respect to the guns, it is the German habit to count as guns every trench mortar, the tiny guns which are used to do the utmost damage to the enemy, and are abandoned as the defenders retire. With respect to the prisoners, it is impossible to speak, but if the Germans have multiplied the prisoners as they did the Italian prisoners in their advance on the Piave, the number may be safely discounted.

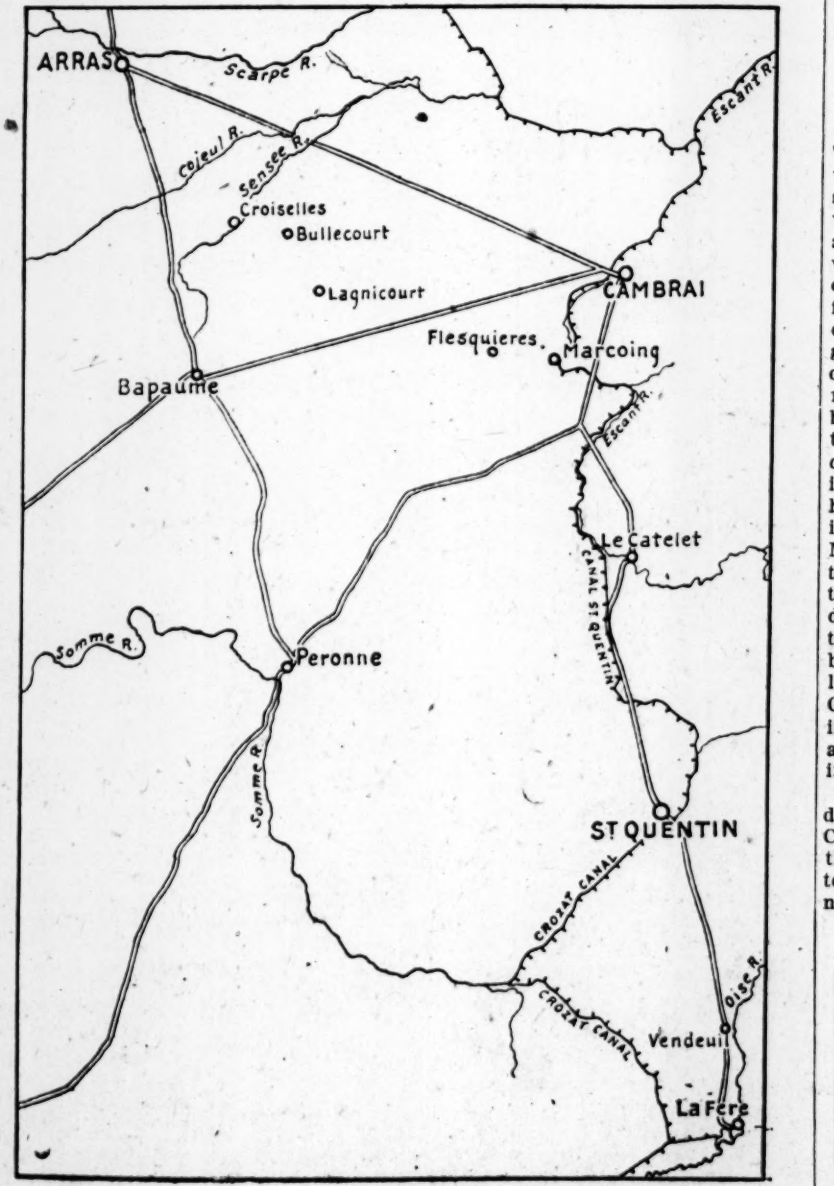
The great fact remains, however, that so far the British line holds, and has held at tremendous loss to the Germans. When forty divisions, numbering something perilously near 1,000,000 men, are set in motion, in close order, against a heavily defended position, it is unnecessary to exaggerate what inevitably takes place. The Germans, however, always fight with a prodigality of life, holding that when you attack it is your business never to consider your losses, but the gaining of your objective. Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch merely states that the British losses have been heavy, but, all considered, not excessive.

He claims, however, that the German losses, in the very nature of things, have been enormous. The effort of the Germans is obviously to break through the British line so as to reach Paris. If they succeeded they would take Amiens, with its famous cathedral, in some ways the most famous of all French cathedrals, on their way, and there might be another case of Rheims. Their other object is unquestionably to reach the sea at Calais, and with this end in view Sir Douglas thinks that the attack may yet be extended further north in the direction of Lille.

What the Germans have done is what they were expected to do when Russia deserted her allies. They have broken their sham treaty with the Bolsheviks, as the Bolsheviks must have known they would, and have transferred men and guns from the eastern to the western front. They have also drawn on the Austrian and Bulgarian forces for assistance, with the result that in one section of the line their massed guns have been placed at distances of only 12 yards apart. This vast mass of men and guns has been brought to bear on what is once more the "thin red line," along a distance of 50 miles, with the result that during the first two days the fighting line has bent somewhat, as was practically inevitable, but has absolutely held. Mr. Lloyd George declared recently that the French had given great honor to the British by leaving to them the defense of Paris in the north, and it is the defense of Paris for which, as has been stated, the part of the British line now attacked is fighting. The Germans are hurrying all their forces into the present blow, and the cost and loss will be something tremendous if they fail.

The greatest force of the attack was delivered along both sides of the Cambrai-Bapaume road, the fighting in the rude semicircle of villages extending from Vaulx-Vaucourt on the north, in a southeasterly direction, by

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The 50-mile British front

Map shows the region between the Scarpe and the Oise where the German offensive is now in progress

## CORRECTION IS AIM OF UNITED STATES SENATE INQUIRIES

In Light of Status of Aeroplane and Ship Programs, Investigations Are Not Being Directed Any Longer at Personalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators, who have been following closely the investigations of the preparations made by the United States for the war against Germany, are deeply concerned over the fact that the Government has not come up to the measure laid out by the President in two vital departments, shipping and aviation. A few weeks ago sharp criticism of this or that official was heard; now one hears little of personalities in discussions of this situation, but much of the condition itself, which seems to have involved groups rather than individuals. So that, in the common knowledge that ships are not being produced in the numbers the President has repeatedly urged as necessary and that the aeroplane program is also far behind its schedule, the inquiries now are directed more at corrective measures and not so much at individuals.

More than one senator takes the view that the war will be won or lost by the United States for all the nations in conflict with Germany, so that the issue is felt to be larger than the mere interests of this country and is measured by civilization itself. Success, therefore, for the United States means success for the world. From allied sources the information is given that Great Britain, France and Italy will be able to continue their battle for existence only if the United States supplies the food, fuel, munitions and men. With the present month provided for, there is less of certainty, it is declared, for April and May. Even with the taking over of the Dutch vessels, ships are needed today as urgently as they were a year ago.

At this moment one observes no partisanship. Indeed, one Republican Senator has not only said but urged that, when faults in the government war machine are detected and corrected, the past should be forgotten.

It is observed, however, that, with all promised coordination of bureaus, conferences of chiefs, reorganization of forces and reassignment of officials here and there, ships are not being produced in numbers to meet the demands of the United States and the Allies.

Also the Government will fall far short of delivering to the Allies the number of aeroplanes promised for this year. This information is from official sources. When the question is asked at the Shipping Board as to the progress being made in the production of ships to meet the shortage of tonnage due to submarine activities, the answer given is that the work is going forward satisfactorily. The same is true at the Aviation Board.

Senators see the futility, and even the danger at this time of any criticism that might have the appearance of carping. They realize the fact that the executive head of no Government in the world's history has ever had to bear a responsibility heavier than that now resting on the shoulders of President Wilson, and the disposition is apparently not only not to embarrass him, but better than that, to help him solve his problems and even to share his burden. They have this thought because of the responsibility resting upon this country as the power that will win or lose the war. They realize, as the President does, that anything short of standing shoulder to shoulder now is nothing better than disloyalty.

So that in looking for the causes which have brought about the present status of the shipping and aeroplane programs, the process amounts to the same thing as uncovering the cause which has produced an unfavorable condition purely as the first step in the process of correction.

The causes which have brought about the present condition are qualities of human nature, and they are not confined to the Shipping Board organization alone.

In every instance the same result has followed, however—delay of production. The first the world knew of these conditions appeared in the quarrels between engineers in the United States Shipping Corporation. These caused delay. Then followed quarrels between Chairman William Denman and Maj.-Gen. G. W. Goethals. These produced delay. Next appeared delays over the fixing of prices for steel and debates over the question whether steel ships should predominate over wooden vessels. More delay. Then ensued delays of the delivery of heavy timbers for the keels. In the drafting rooms elaborate sets of plans for the marine engine were completed. The officer in charge decided a change in design was desirable; more delay. The original engine plans were discarded and fresh plans were drawn to fit the new design. More delay. Then another decision was made and it was decided to re-adopt the original plan.

It is noted as a remarkable fact that this same mental quality of indecision has been recorded in investigations of the delay in the production of aeroplanes. But as to the ships, it appears of more recent developments that labor troubles produced more delay, and I. W. W. activities were potent in preventing production in the Pacific Northwest.



Added to labor difficulties, the Government has, also, had to contend with inefficiency on the part of contractors, and shipyards have been unable to obtain materials because of transportation difficulties.

In all these situations the President has seen the delay of that vital program for a vast fleet of merchant vessels which he announced to the world nearly a year ago when he told Congress of the tremendous task the country then faced. Inefficiency, jealousy, selfishness and greed, he knows are the culprits working on behalf of the enemy.

According to senatorial observation, there is only a slight variation in the qualities of human nature that have brought about the delay in the airplane program. Only a half-dozen aeroplanes of the 3000 promised the Allies this year have been delivered. This is due in part to delays caused by the effort to surpass any machine that might be produced by Germany. Investigation in the Senate has shown that some responsibility for the failure was due to the mistake of trying to adapt automobile mechanics to aeroplane production. A dozen expert aeroplane mechanics were sent here from England a year ago and their services were offered this Government, but they were kept here idle. It has been the conclusion of one member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee at least, that the rejection of this technical expert assistance was due to the American idea that no nation could tell the United States how to do anything. The Fiat plant in Italy was not working on half its capacity for many months because of a lack of materials. These materials, it has developed, could have been sent from this country but they were not.

## Cause of Delay Sought War Council and Military Committee Take Hand in Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the weekly cooperating conference on Friday at the War Department, of the War Council and the members of the House Military Affairs Committee, the failure of the makers of military aeroplanes to keep up the supply was discussed. The members of the War Council said they were unable to say when the manufacturers would furnish a normal supply under the program laid out. The private contractors have been unable to keep pace with the plans of the department.

That the Administration is deeply stirred over the aeroplane situation there can hardly be any question. A special committee, consisting of Senator Marshall, Edward Wells and Gavin McNabb, is investigating the whole subject, particularly the charges of inefficiency and incompetency that have been made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who was commissioned by President Wilson to look into the condition of things at the various plane-making plants. The President has shown on several occasions that he welcomes the truth about affairs of the Government when it is brought out without prejudice and for the purpose of securing betterment.

It appears that every person who has investigated the subject has come to the conclusion that most of the responsibility for the failure of production has been due to the refusal to make use of engines and devices that were available for the quick manufacture of needed machines, and to a desire to experiment, in the vain hope of improving on models already tried and in use.

When the United States entered the war, aeroplanes were being manufactured in the United States only in small numbers. There was no aircraft industry. The process of equipment itself has been a time-taking problem. A year ago only one company in America was equipped for quantity production. The only type of plane that has been furnished in numbers to meet the demand has been the plane used for training purposes in the aviation camps. But of battleplanes, practically nothing was known in this country when it entered the war. Then ensued a delay of three months in getting samples of the battleplanes from England and France. Meantime, aircraft men insist, it appeared wise to make last-minute changes in designs, even after preparations for production had been completed.

Right here appears the basis for the criticism that has been directed against this policy. At present the record shows practical absence of battleplanes, with a great German spring drive in progress. The critics urge that if the types available a year ago had been adopted, at least some sort of battleplanes would now be in existence and in service. As to the liberty motor, it awaits a decisive test that will demonstrate its efficiency under actual war conditions.

In addition to planes and engines, however, there are a dozen delicate instruments that enter the makeup of the war plane. More than half of these instruments were never made in the United States before. They are necessary in determining the speed, the altitude, the inclination, sights, etc., each one of which must be supplied, and the materials for which and the instruments for their manufacture had to be secured. This was another cause of delay.

It is explained further that the public has been led to believe, through exaggerated press reports, that the European sky would be fairly filled with planes from the United States before the end of 1918. Many of these reports have been based upon information given out from official sources.

**PERU ACTS ON FINANCE BILL**  
LIMA, Peru.—The Senate on Friday approved the first section of the bill authorizing the issue of gold certificates as currency guaranteed by deposits in banks in the United States.

## RUSSIAN ARMY NOW RAPIDLY DISBANDING

**Soviets Desire to Eliminate Its Influence From Public Affairs—The Evacuation of Petrograd Congests Railways**

Service of the United Press Associations  
MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday).—The Soviet government is rapidly disbanding and disbanding the old army and eliminating its influence from public affairs. The Moscow Soviet has removed from its executive committee all soldier representatives, and similar action is taking place throughout Russia, as the old army is presumably out of existence and not entitled to representation.

The new voluntary army will select representatives in the various soviets. The old soldiers are unwilling at many places to surrender their arms and return to work. At Petrograd, three regiments declined to be demobilized. The Bolshevik Red Guards entered the barracks, surprised the sleeping soldiers, seized their arms and forced them to leave the city.

The Petrograd Soviet has issued a statement saying that these regiments were under influences contrary to the revolutionary movement, were lazy and undisciplined and refused to assist in guard duty. In explanation of the Government's evacuation of Petrograd, the Soviet has issued a statement saying the commissioners went to Moscow for the purpose of saving Petrograd from destruction, as they believed the Government's removal will demonstrate the strength of the Russian people's Government and show the Germans that the capture of the capital would be useless, as the Government is prepared to fall back constantly before the German advance, resisting and slowing down the enemy onslaught.

All available rolling stock is being used for the evacuation of Petrograd along the trans-Siberian railroad toward the Ural Mountains. The Putilov munition works and the Shusselburg powder factory, near Petrograd, employing from 30,000 to 40,000 workmen, are being moved to Omsk and Tobolsk. The entire western end of the trans-Siberian railroad is congested with trains of machinery, guns, ammunition and automobiles. All sorts of war matériel and factory equipment were stacked on flat cars and government employees, factory workers and thousands of German and Austrian prisoners are being sent to Omsk and other Siberian cities for industrial work in reestablishing plants.

Many prisoners when interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent show little interest in the war, especially the Austrians, who apparently have no desire to return home. Some of them did not know that the United States had entered the war.

Vologda, where the American Embassy is now located, has suddenly developed from a provincial city with a population of 10,000 into a military mission of many transfer point with a large floating population. Military missions of many nations leaving Rumania and Ukraine have gathered there, awaiting transportation to Siberia or Kola and Petrograd. Refugees unable to reach Moscow and other points southward by direct line, because of hordes of disarmed soldiers, have gathered at Vologda in the hope of finding accommodation on railway trains leaving for southern points, where the food situation is better. There is little freight moving, except government supplies. Every inch of space inside of cars, on platforms and on the bumpers is occupied by refugees. All the stations are crowded with men, women and children seeking for space in the cars.

Rumors that Austrian and German prisoners of war have occupied the trans-Siberian railway are characterized as untrue in a dispatch received by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in response to inquiries made of the representatives of the Bolshevik commissaries at Irkutsk.

Under Mr. Trotsky's instructions, direct telegraphic communication has been established with Mr. Stremberg, Commissioner of Military Affairs, and Mr. Jansen, President of the Central Executive Council of the All-Russian Soviet, both of whom are at Irkutsk.

Replying to questions concerning reports relative to prisoners they said: "Rumors about the occupation of Siberian railways by German and Austrian prisoners of war are absolute falsehoods. Prisoners of war, not armed, are grouped all along the Siberian railway line and guarded by armed patrols. We protest against the spreading of deliberately false rumors by foreign representatives, who further complicate the Russian situation."

It is reported from Blagoveshchensk that, during an uprising of the White Guards there, the members of this force fired upon the Chinese in the city and attempted to create dissension between the Bolsheviks and the Chinese, but failed when the Red Guards entered the city. The Chinese population is friendly to the Bolsheviks.

## JEWISH REGIMENT GOING TO PALESTINE

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The announcement by the Government that the Jewish regiment being recruited by the British Army will fight in Palestine is considered evidence of the determination of the Government to restore the Jews to Palestine. News of the recruiting for the regiment in the United States has caused much pleasure among the Jews in England. The first contingent of the Jewish regiment, which was formed a few months ago, has left for the East. A few days ago these men marched through Cairo, Egypt. They were received enthusiastically and many recruits were gained.

A large number of men for the regiment are in training in England and the regiment's headquarters in London and training camp in the west of England are the centers of great interest to Jews and non-Jews. Recently the Jewish recruits marched through London and were given a civil reception by the Lord Mayor and the municipal authorities of Stepney, a Jewish section.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO SEIZE DUTCH SHIPS

**British Authorities to Take Over Neutral Vessels in United Kingdom Ports**

LONDON, England (Friday).—Instructions for the taking over of Dutch ships were sent officially today to all ports of the United Kingdom. Between 20 and 25 ships are in United Kingdom ports.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday).—The seizure of Dutch shipping by the allied governments was unjust, Dr. London, the Dutch Foreign Minister, declared yesterday in the Upper Chamber.

"Without a shred of justice," he said, "the associated governments have carried out the proposal, although the Dutch Government in its reply went as far as possible to meet the demands of the associated powers. The resounding protest of the Government will find an echo in the two chambers and among the whole Dutch people. It is a protest imbued with the principle of right. The Government will not have to reproach itself, if the country is subjected to severe trials, with not having done its utmost to prevent this injustice."

J. T. Cremer, a member of the Senate, attacked the United States after the Foreign Minister had completed his statement. The Senator recalled the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River.

"A committee was sent to America," he said, "and the speaker who represented the Dutch Government was received with cheers by the Americans when he made a speech commemorating the achievements of his Dutch ancestors. Then, the Americans had tears in their eyes when they saw our flag. The eyes of Americans have no tears to shed now over the dishonor of our flag."

"America regards neutrality as partnership. We refuse to furnish war materials to the Allies—that is the head and front of our offending," Mr. Cremer asked which flag would be flown from the seized ships and said he hoped it would not be the Dutch flag, but if that flag was hoisted, he hoped it would be hoisted at half-mast. Referring to President Wilson, he declared:

"President Wilson calls himself our friend. Well, Heaven preserve us from our friends."

The Senator said he hoped the Dutch would not take reprisals, which could be carried out easily, against the unfortunate interned prisoners in Holland, but they should render good for evil. He concluded:

"Our free and proud nation should prove that in these days of brutality the Dutch are the only gentlemen remaining in Europe."

Other speakers also criticized President Wilson. Van Kel, a Socialist deputy, said:

"The seizure of the Dutch fleet by President Wilson under the pretext of war necessity is as bad as the violation of Belgium by Germany on the same pretext. We will maintain our independence, come what may. The American people have been misled and their indignation will be great when they learn the truth."

"The Government had too much faith in the friendly speeches of former American Minister Van Dyke," declared Deputy Hooft, an anti-revolutionist. "To our shame the Government has not considered that often a wolf disguises himself in sheep's clothing. America has followed the practice of a brigand by holding a pistol to her head."

Admiral Roeh said the United States was taking advantage of the war to create its own merchant fleet and declared that England, aware of this, was naturally seeking, by seizing neutral tonnage to fill out the gaps in its own merchant marine arising out of the submarine warfare, but nevertheless, England, he thought, would fail to keep its new competitors, the United States and Japan, out of the British spheres of interest. The Entente Powers, he asserted, were attempting to place blame upon Germany for doing exactly what they themselves were doing.

The neutrals were placed in a precarious position, not by the submarine warfare, Admiral Roeh said, but primarily by America's refusal to permit exports of foodstuffs, fodder and fertilizer to European neutrals in order to prevent their reexportation to Germany, and, secondly, by the neutrals being forced, through fear of starvation, to surrender their tonnage.

## Clearance Refused Dutch Steamers

MANILA, P. I.—Under instructions from the United States War Shipping Board, the collector of customs here has refused clearance to the Dutch steamers Tjibondari, bound for San Francisco, and the Tjikembang, bound for Java.

## BRITISH LINE HOLDS IN FACE OF ATTACKS

(Continued from page one)

way of Morchiez to Beaumez, being particularly severe. Here nine divisions were thrown in on an 11,000 yards front, so that some 200,000 Germans were being poured forward in a remorseless effort to break through over a distance of some six miles. To meet this Sir Douglas Haig had only three divisions, so that the odds numerically were overwhelming. Yet in spite of this, the line held. Even worse was the pressure further along the line where eight German divisions endeavored to smash their way over two British.

One particularly interesting phase of the battle is, however, the fact that not one of the wonderful German devices, which for months have been heralded through the allied and neutral press, has yet appeared. Absolutely no new engine of war has so far been introduced. There is gas, but there has always been gas. There are big guns, firing enormous distances to the rear, but this is not new either. So far not a single tank has been seen, whilst the Germans are still absolutely outnumbered in aeroplanes, the British fliers being able to descend over the storm troops, and rake them with their quick firers, and also to bomb the masses concentrated in reserve. What the Germans are relying on is manifestly an overwhelming number of men and batteries. It is, in short, Verdun over again, but on a far more terrific scale.

At Flequieres, the first day, the British line held without wavering, and so elsewhere on the Cambrai front, in at Epehy neighborhood, the Germans, as in the North, overran the British front line. Storming troops, well fed and trained, were much in evidence, and had apparently been fitted out with new uniforms, and otherwise raised to the highest point possible of morale. The general impression of experts is that the battle is only beginning.

## Germans Reveal Nothing New

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Germans have revealed nothing new in offensive methods, trying to overwhelm by gunfire and numbers, 40 divisions being already identified. The barrage was like a rain storm all day on the British defensive positions, with a German gun to every 12 yards or so of front.

No German tanks appeared, but any surprises would not be forthcoming at the start. The gas caused no excessive casualties, the British troops having trained in wearing gas masks for long stretches and in some instances fought in them over six hours. The odds were overwhelming, eight divisions hurling themselves on two British and nine against three. As to gunfire, the Germans used heavy, probably naval, guns to bombard villages and the open country 20 to 30 miles behind the British lines.

The losses were considerable but not out of proportion to the battle's magnitude. Sir Douglas Haig reports a total of 16,000 prisoners and 300 guns, Berlin reports. Sometimes the Germans failed completely, elsewhere they gained ground, the battle being fiercest at Beaumez, Morchiez, Vaulx-Vraucourt, north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

This area is called the battle-zone and the Germans hoped for a breakthrough here. They threw in nine divisions on an 11,000-yard front and apparently made the biggest advance here, St. Leger, Morchiez, Vaulx-Vraucourt and Beaumez being the line to which the Germans penetrated. The German losses were everywhere enormous, the old guns repeatedly firing into solid ranks at close range with open sights. The massed attacks recalled Mons and Verdun.

The War Office states that there are prepared positions behind the British, to which they are falling back.

**British Press Comments**  
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The newspapers are warning the nation against undue optimism regarding the British success in holding up the German offensive.

The Times says Germany evidently is resolved to stake all her chances on the western front, and adds: "She has committed herself to the greatest gamble in history. We believe she will fail, and it is precisely because the failure of the present attack must react disastrously upon Germany that we derive encouragement from the military position as it is disclosed today."

The Morning Post cautions the nation to "Keep a cool head and allow no plausible argumentation upon scanty facts to persuade it to premature conclusions."

The Manchester Guardian says: "If the Germans persist in attacking and lose they will have lost the war."

This newspaper points out that at no one point except one would a German victory be strategically decisive, adding:

"That point is south of St. Quentin, where a continuation of the present rate of advance would imperil the position of the French north of the Aisne. Here, then, south of St. Quentin, is the chief danger zone."

The Daily News says: "Although the allied strength is not at its maximum only because the full force of America's contribution to the war is felt, the opening of the great battle the world has known is received with something like relief. The salient fact about the offensive now in progress is that its authors cannot afford to fail. They cannot afford to face a country left, after another summer of battle, to count its gains and find them no more than a myriad of nameless graves."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—Today's German official statement says: Between Fontaine les Croiselles and Moeuvres, the German forces penetrated into the second enemy position and captured two villages. British counter-attacks failed. Two villages taken on the Fontaine-Moeuvres front were Vaulx-Vraucourt and Morchiez.

So far, the statement announces, 25,000 prisoners, 400 guns and 300 machine guns have been taken.

The German official communication issued last night follows:

"The successes of yesterday in the fighting between Arras and La Fere were extended in the continuation of our attack.

"Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns so far have been reported captured. Before Verdun the artillery duel continued. From other theaters of the war there is nothing new to report."

Yesterday's German official statement reads:

"From southeast of Arras as far as La Fere the British positions were attacked. After powerful fire by our artillery and mine throwers our infantry stormed in broad sectors and everywhere captured the first enemy lines.

"Between La Fere and Soissons and in the Champagne the firing duel increased in intensity. Storming detachments brought in prisoners in many sectors.

"Ostend has been bombarded from the sea.

"In Belgian and French Flanders the heavy artillery duel continued. Reconnoitering detachments penetrated on many occasions into the enemy lines."

"Our artillery continued the destruction of enemy infantry positions and batteries before Verdun. On the Lorraine front also the artillery activity increased on many occasions.

"From the other theaters of war there is nothing new to report."

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Today's official statement says:

"Heavy fighting continued until a late hour last night on the whole battle front. During the afternoon, powerful hostile attacks, delivered with great weight of infantry and artillery, broke through our defensive system west of St. Quentin."

"Our troops on this part of the battle front are falling back in good order across the devastated area to prepared positions farther west.

"Our troops on the northern portion of the battle front are holding their positions."

"Very heavy fighting with fresh hostile forces is in progress."

The British official communication issued on Friday night says:

"This morning the enemy renewed his attacks in great strength along practically the whole of the battle front. Fierce fighting occurred in our battle positions, and is still continuing."

"The enemy made some progress at certain points. At others his troops have been thrown back by our counter-attacks.

"Our losses inevitably have been considerable, but they have not been out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle."

"From reports received from all parts of the battle front the enemy's losses continue to be very heavy, and his advance everywhere has been made at great sacrifice."

"Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry. When all ranks and all units of every arm behave so well, it is difficult at this stage of the battle to distinguish instances."

"Exceptional gallantry was shown, however, by the troops of the twenty-fourth division in a protracted defense at Leverguier and by the third division, who maintained our positions in the neighborhood of Croiselles and to the north of that village against repeated attacks."

"A very gallant fight was made by the fifty-first division in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road against repeated attacks."

"Identification obtained in the course of the battle shows that the enemy's opening attack was delivered by some 40 divisions, supported by great masses of German artillery reinforced by Austrian batteries. Many other German divisions have since taken part in the fighting and others are arriving in the battle area."

"Further fighting of a most severe nature is anticipated."

Aviation report: The mist over the whole front on Thursday morning cleared locally later, but at most places the weather was unsuitable for low flying. The enemy's attacking troops and reinforcements on the battle front offered excellent targets to the pilots of our low-flying machines, which poured many thousands of rounds into them, causing innumerable casualties.

Our bombing machines also attacked these targets, in addition to bombing important railway stations.

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on the battle front, over 100 bombs being dropped.

"A great deal of fighting occurred at low altitudes, in which 16 hostile machines were downed and six driven down out of control. A hostile balloon was destroyed by one of our pilots. One of the enemy's low-flying aeroplanes was shot down in our lines by infantry. Three of our machines are missing."

"During the night, night-flying squadrons in the southern area of the front were unable to leave the ground, owing to the mist. In the northern area, where the weather was clear, our aeroplanes dropped three and one-half tons of bombs on the dockyards at Bruges and three and one-half tons of bombs or rest billets, northwest of Tournai. All of our machines returned."

PARIS, France (Saturday).—Last night's official statement says:

"Great activity by the artillery early today became most violent this afternoon at divers points north of Chemin des Dames, in the region of Courcy and Pompele and in the Champagne south of Moronvillers. Three attacks made by the enemy north of Souain and east of the Teton were without result."

"Two German aeroplanes were destroyed and four badly damaged in a series of combats with our aeroplanes. Three enemy machines were shot down by our special artillery."

"Eastern theater—Our artillery directed a destructive fire upon enemy batteries at Cerna Bend. The allied aviators executed with success a number of bombardments of enemy establishments in the region of Sere and in the Vardar Valley."

ROME, Italy (Saturday).—Today's official statement reads:

"Our advanced posts exchanged lively rifle fire with reconnoitering parties north of Via de Ledro and the Lagarina Valley. There were patrol encounters at the small island of Fol Na and east of Cava Zuccherina."

"There were slight artillery actions, which grew in intensity at intervals in some portions of the mountainous area."

"Our aircraft dropped bombs on railway lines in the Lagarina Valley."

## MR. ASQUITH STILL LEADS LIBERAL PARTY

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier, made it plain today he does not consider that Mr. Lloyd George succeeded him to the leadership of the Liberal Party. This statement was made in the course of a strong speech before a gathering of Liberals at Derby.

"It is 10 years since, by your free choice, I was nominated leader of the Liberal Party," said the former premier. "I have resigned from that position and I am not aware that I have been deposed. Until the time comes when my natural faculties desert me, of which event I will, no doubt, receive timely warning from my candid friends, I have no intention of relinquishing the leadership of the party."

**SHIPPING PURCHASE DENIED**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, today denied the report from Tokyo that Admiral Knight had purchased 650,000 tons of Russian shipping for the United States.

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## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor 10.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 33.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

## NEED IN IRELAND IS RECONCILIATION

LONDON, England (Saturday).—"These are critical moments in the fortunes of Ireland," Mr. Asquith declared in an address today. "We hear disquieting reports, but one thing is most urgent, not only in the interests of Britain, Ireland and the British Empire, but in the interests of the allied cause and the future of the world—reconciliation in Ireland."

"I refuse to believe that at this supreme moment British and Irish statesmanship is so bankrupt that it cannot find an honorable solution."

If the war should last another year, said Mr. Asquith, the national debt would be £8,000,000,000. This could be met only by industrial expansion. He declared strongly for continuation of free trade. Regarding state control of industries, he said: "Our experience has not been altogether happy under a cohort of controllers." He believed Great Britain could not maintain competition against the world under that system.

## GERMAN TRANSPORT BLOWN UP

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday).—Another German transport has been blown up by a mine near the Aland Islands, at the same point where the transport Hindenburg was sunk, the Dagblad reports. Shortly afterward, the transport Frankland came up and rescued the men on the transport, but was damaged severely by another explosion.

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## BOLO TRIAL AND ITS AFTERMATH

Conviction Is Regarded As Beginning the Cleansing of France of Internal Treachery—Argument of Prosecutor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is probable that the first thought on the part of the majority of the French people upon hearing that Bolo had been found guilty of the charges brought against him was not of the fate that awaited him, or what might be the result of the appeal he decided to make on the day following his sentence, but of the others who were concerned in this gigantic plot against France. It did not even need some of the points so strongly made by Lieutenant Mornet in his closing speech for the prosecution, and their virtual acceptance by Maitre Albert Salles in his reply for the defense, to indicate that the many affairs with which France is now so deeply concerned are interwoven even more closely than was thought at first. Each affaire is but a chapter of the grim and sordid story that makes up the volume of the German effort to break the resistance of France, by internal treachery.

This Bolo trial, then, in a way was the laying of the foundation of the cleansing process. The other cases that were to follow were to be very different in some respects, the character of the tribunal was to be changed, but the Bolo trial was, in a measure, the key to them. From what happened to Bolo, some better, more exact anticipations of what might happen to others who might be found guilty could be drawn. In such speculations as these the French newspapers permit themselves much license, and immediately the Bolo verdict was known the firing squads of Vincennes, likewise the guillotine, were at once prematurely associated with the names of other inculpés, not yet brought to trial.

It may well be said that France felt better for this verdict. There had been so many ideas previously that times are changed and that faults of the past are to be treated leniently. Indeed, it seems to count for so much, and the public have looked with some anxiety upon the influence of a political character that are being so strenuously exerted in other cases that are coming on. Before the end of the Bolo trial it is not too much to say that there was only moderate confidence of full justice being done in the most notorious of those cases; after Bolo the confidence was enormously increased. Another consideration is that the Bolo trial was felt that the prosecution were not making the most of their possibilities.

The effect at the finish was of an enormous mass of small accumulated points which in the lump left an overwhelming impression of the guilt of the accused. Then the method of the prosecution in bringing forward everybody who could say anything at all about Bolo, and producing evidence which seemed sometimes to have no particular bearing upon the case, was better understood. For the first three days there was a strong impression on the part of spectators of the trial that the pasha might escape the worst, but near the end this idea had vanished. No doubt the prosecution had in mind all the time that the foundation for the dissection and judgment of many affairs was being laid.

There was an instance of similar irrelevancy on the other side of the case of the last witness of any consequence to be heard in Bolo's defense. This was M. Jacques Dhur, director of the newspaper *Evil*, who was once a colleague of M. Humbert and now declared him in the most violent terms. Only incidentally did Bolo seem to be mentioned, and Colonel Voyer was obliged to intimate to M. Dhur that he seemed to be under a misapprehension as to who was being tried; that it was Bolo and not M. Humbert.

The sharpness, the fire, the mental alertness and a certain tendency toward the production of stage effects which were noticeable in Lieutenant Mornet's conduct of his case in the earlier stages, were absent when he came to open his final speech, which was a fine, long, closely reasoned argument. He found it necessary to explain away the apparent delay of the authorities and their slowness in placing Bolo under arrest, stating the causes which, for a period of seven months, had prevented the transmission of vital police reports to the authorities of military justice.

Then, considering the career and circumstances of Bolo, he showed how he had been an adventurer of the worst, most daring and most unscrupulous class throughout his life. He had nothing to do with law, right, patriotism or morality, and was the ideal person for Germany to use as an instrument in her attempt to undermine the morale of France. He showed how the former Khedive received many millions of francs from the Dresdner Bank, how a part of this money was handed over to Cavallini at Turin, and that the latter passed on 1,000,000 francs to Bolo.

Thus Cavallini was a double traitor, and the prosecution asked that the same penalty should be visited upon him as was asked for in the case of Bolo, being the extreme penalty. He promised that "Lenoir," Desouches, the "Bonnet Rouge" group, and all the other inculpés, whoever they might be, would be brought before the tribunals to receive impartial justice. He sought to let that Germany was not so foolish as to invest 10,000,000 francs in a great Paris

newspaper like the *Journal* without a very good reason. He left it to the court to reflect upon what advantage the enemy thought it might gain by this interest.

There was some curiosity as to how Lieutenant Mornet would deal with the passionate outburst and the apparently formidable declarations made by Mgr. Bolo, the brother of the accused. Lieutenant Mornet said that the cables intercepted by the American Government, and the other cables also, were crushing evidence against Bolo. They could not have been forged, as his brother had implied.

When he appeared before Captain Bourchardon, Bolo had gone so far as to say that the whole series of cables were the invention of the Germans and that the object was to ruin him, being one of the most gallant champions of his country. Bolo now at his trial did not go so far as that, but his brother did so on his behalf. It was stupid. Thinking upon the harm that had been done by the pacifist propaganda in Italy, one trembled, said Lieutenant Mornet, at the idea of the danger from which France had escaped.

"I agree," declared the prosecutor finally, "with a witness who said that Bolo was unable to carry on such a campaign as this alone, and that he was an agent in an abominable plot. It will be said that there are other guilty persons behind him. Very well. The deeds of this Bolo are but one manifestation of what Mr. Lloyd George calls Bolshevism. We shall exert every effort to get at the root of the evil. There is only one reply to be made to those who have doubted the past, the present and the future of France, and that is a firing squad at Vincennes."

"Messieurs, when you retire to your room for final deliberation, France, our allies and all those who are now fighting for right will have their attention fixed upon you. You are already convinced. You will resist the moving and conscientious pleading of Maitre Albert Salles. As for extenuating circumstances, I shudder to think of the consequences throughout the world of such a verdict. They would say that a man had been paid 12,000,000 francs to betray France and had not been shot. If you were to take that view I should be afraid for my country. Here my case ends."

"In a different attire I have sometimes in the past at this place called for the heaviest penalty of the law in the case of other criminals. In doing so I had always a feeling of the deepest emotion. But today, thinking of all who have fallen in the midst of this crisis, with the fate of France at stake, without hesitation or feeling of anguish, without shuddering, with all my heart and soul, with all the love I feel for my country, I plead with you to condemn Bolo to death."

Bolo by this time had lost all that appearance of nonchalance and easy confidence which had distinguished his bearing in the early days of his trial. He was now a man who seemed to be seething with indignation. When Lieutenant Mornet warmed to the vehemence of his final attack, and at his last words, Bolo bent his head, seeming to be overwhelmed.

M. Albert Salles for the defense had a difficult task, and he devoted his efforts chiefly to implying that much of the evidence brought against Bolo should be discredited, and represented Bolo as a scapegoat for more important people. "If the argument of the prosecution is correct," he said, "and if Bolo really was a German agent, how is it that he is alone in the dock today?"

"I agree with the assertion of the prosecution, that there is a vast conspiracy, comprising the affairs of the Bonnet Rouge, 'Lenoir,' Desouches, Humbert and Caillaux. Why should there be this water-tight justice? I know perfectly well that if Caillaux were here in the dock Bolo would be acquitted. Why is Caillaux not here? The reason is that there is a desire to shield the man who was powerful yesterday and may be powerful again tomorrow, because the politicians desire to reserve for him a more comfortable fate before another court. I conclude that if Bolo had a parliamentary position like that of Caillaux and Humbert he would not be here. It would appear that there are two kinds of justice."

The last words in the case, uttered by Maitre Salles, described the evidence as trumpety, and said that there was no proof of Bolo's guilt he could not be condemned.

Yet, after deliberating for 50 minutes the judges condemned him, and Cavallini with him, while Porchère was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Bolo in the last stages had shown himself almost broken down. Something of the trimness of his appearance in the early days of the trial had vanished. One moment he would cross his arms, and the next he would put his right hand on the rail in front of him and begin tapping with his fingers. Then he would rub his ears, and so on. Sometimes for a few moments he would stare hard at his judges.

Once his gaze was fixed hard upon Lieutenant Mornet, and just at that moment the public prosecutor looked up and back at him, and Bolo's gaze at once fell. Many noticed this incident. "L'explication commence," said some of the Parisian newspapers in describing the new régime to which the condemned man was subjected. No longer was he permitted to have his meals sent in from outside. He was clothed in a coarse cotton shirt and a suit of rough fustian, both new, which had been made for him in advance, and three guards were set to watch him night and day.

One of the foremost newspapers said, commenting on the verdict: "Lieutenant Mornet declared that the Bolo affair is only the first chapter in the book of treason. Then let justice do its work." And that was the general sentiment.



Lord Forrest of Bunbury

## LORD FORREST FIRST AUSTRALIAN PEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—"His Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Barony of the United Kingdom on the Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, G. C. M. G., in recognition of his long and distinguished service to the Empire."

This cable message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General marked the first elevation of an Australian to the peerage. Lord Forrest, the Strathcona of Australia, is a rugged picturesque figure, commanding the respect and affection of Australians. No man in the Commonwealth more deserves the honor conferred by the King, and probably no other man could accept it with less criticism from a democratic nation which has small respect for mere titles.

The Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, stated that the Federal Cabinet was extremely gratified at this crowning recognition of the many and great services of the Treasurer on behalf of Australia and the Empire. Sir Robert Garran, the Solicitor-General, announced that there was nothing in the Australian Constitution to prevent Lord Forrest continuing to sit in the Lower House, that is, the House of Representatives.

Lord Forrest is a native of Bunbury, Western Australia. In 1863 he left school, and was articled to the government surveyor for the Bunbury district. After two years he became an authorized surveyor, and obtained a small appointment in the government service.

In 1870 he was sent to chart the route from Albany to Adelaide, to make a way to link Western with Eastern Australia, and for his services in this connection, the Royal Geographical Society awarded him its gold medal, and Western Australia gave him a Crown grant of 5000 acres of land. In 1883 Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave Mr. Forrest the permanent position of surveyor-general and commissioner of Crown lands, and he was also appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Council of Western Australia.

He visited London in 1887 for Queen Victoria's jubilee, and three years later, in 1890, when responsible government was granted to Western Australia, John Forrest was returned to the first Parliament for Bunbury, his native town, and was intrusted by the Governor, Sir William Robinson, with the formation of the first Administration.

Sir John Forrest, as he now was, was made a member of the Privy Council in 1897, and in 1901 was promoted to the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Shortly afterwards, he resigned the Premiership of Western Australia, and became a member of the Federal Government, which had by that time been constituted.

His first federal post was as Postmaster-General in the Barton Government, an office he held for only 16 days, when he became Minister for Defense. In the latter capacity, he passed the first Commonwealth Defense Act, which laid down the idea of compulsory service for the defense of the Commonwealth.

In July, 1904, Sir John Forrest became Treasurer, a position which he occupies again today.

## SUMMER TIME IN ENGLAND TOMORROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from LONDON, England.—The Home Secretary, in fixing summer time this year between March 24 and Sept. 29, has been guided by the exceptional circumstances of the present year. The shortage of food makes it a matter of the first importance to increase as much as possible the production of food on allotments. A great effort is being made by the Food Production Department to add largely to the acreage under allotment, and representations were made by that department, and by many bodies of allotment holders, that it would be of great advantage if summer time could be introduced some time in March to enable an early

start to be made on the allotments. The Coal Controller also, with the unanimous approval of his advisory board, which includes representatives of the Miners' Federation, has, in view of the difficulties of transport and the necessity of economizing fuel, urged strongly an earlier commencement of summer time in order to reduce the consumption of gas and electricity.

Another consideration which is not without weight is the desirability of making it possible for the many thousands of workers, particularly the women and girl workers, in offices, factories and other establishments in the metropolitan area, to get back to their homes, before darkness falls during the period of the month when air raids are likely to take place. On the other hand, the Home Secretary has recognized that if the change is made too early in the year much inconvenience would be caused to those whose work commences at an early hour in the morning and for whom it means an extension of the period during which they have to rise and get to their work while it is still dark. The dates which he has fixed will give an additional five weeks of summer time this year, and will, it is hoped, cause no serious inconvenience to any class. The extended period is to be regarded as an exceptional measure for the present national emergency.

## NEW BUSINESSES TO BE LICENSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from LONDON, England.—An order under the Defense of the Realm Regulations directs that neither a new retail trade or business, nor a new branch of an existing retail trade or business, shall be established unless a license for the purpose has been obtained from the Minister of National Service. The expression "new" means "establishing after the date of the order," and "new branch" means "opening at premises not previously used by the retailer for such purpose, or setting up a line of department not previously carried on by the retailer." The order applies, broadly speaking, to all cases of ordinary retail shops, and to such businesses as barbers, the sale of refreshments, and retail sales by auction. Application for a license should be addressed to the Director of National Service for the region in which it is desired to establish the new business.

MEAT RATIONING IN BRITAIN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from LONDON, England.—In accordance with representations made to him from many parts of the country, Lord Rhonda has decided that meat rationing on the lines of the scheme about to be brought into force in London and the home countries should be applied generally throughout Great Britain by March 25. A number of committees already have local registration or rationing schemes in force for meat, which have abolished or diminished queues. All committees in whose districts meat queues are still prevalent are being urged to adopt temporary registration schemes in the interval before the establishment of general meat rationing.

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## SIGNOR ORLANDO ON ITALY'S WAR AIMS

Premier in Italian Chamber Insists Italy Aims Only to Assure Her Integrity and National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from ROME, Italy.—Signor Orlando's speech at the reopening of Parliament had been eagerly anticipated and was made to a very large and keenly attentive audience. The present Cabinet, the Premier began by saying, had already stated its views with regard to the war to both chambers, and their position was that the continuance of the war was not a matter of choice, but of necessity, not only on account of their national ideals, but from that instinct of self-preservation felt by nations as well as individuals. After an allusion to the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, Signor Orlando said that the problem of war aims had been considered by the statesmen of different nationalities with the result that all honest possibilities for a just peace had been offered for the consideration of the enemy. They had heard moderate proposals expressed most moderately, so much so that in Italy some anxiety had been roused as to their just expectation, and doubts had arisen which he was happy to be able to state, in the most solemn manner, had been entirely dissipated. If, therefore, the desire for peace expressed so ostentatiously by the enemy governments had really been sincere, they would have found ample occasion for proving this, but instead they had shown the most obstinate adherence to their plan of imperialistic domination.

Signor Orlando, after having again spoken of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, went on to say that the recent declaration of the German Chancellor and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs had been attentively considered at the last inter-allied conference. There was certainly a difference of tone between them, but in substance they had the effect of maintaining all their own pretensions and rejecting all just demands—in fact, they asked for everything and gave nothing. The enemy governments, therefore, left no concrete possibility to the Entente Powers except that of submitting to such a peace as they chose to impose.

In the circumstances, it appeared useless and dangerous to spend time in discussing merely abstract possibilities, while the attitude of the enemy showed that the only way to secure a real peace was to continue the war with all their force. Turning to the question of Italian war aims, Signor Orlando declared that Italy wished for neither more nor less than the completion of her national unity and the security of her frontiers on sea and land. Only in this way could her existence as a really free and independent state be guaranteed.

Speaking of the immense naval and military difficulties they had to confront, culminating in the great reverse they had suffered, the Prime Minister declared that civil as well as military writers had pointed out that, given the conditions of their frontiers, they would, in case of a war with Austria, be obliged to abandon Italian territory to the enemy without fighting for it. They had, he declared, also to admit, with bitter feelings, that their sea frontiers were no less dangerous. In spite of their own maritime superiority and that of their allies, they were unable to protect their coasts from the destructive attacks of every ship. The objects of their war were therefore sacred; it was for Italy her very existence that was at stake. For this reason nothing grieved them more than suspicions that their war aims were not dictated only in accordance with the irresistible necessities of their very existence, but also by a desire for imperialistic dominion and the suppression of other races. He therefore declared that no one in the world could consider more sympathetically than they did the aspirations of the various races suffering under the oppression of dominant races, and their cause which received deserved support and aroused interest in all civilized and liberal countries, found no less ardent support in Italy, whose

people had with them a community of sufferings and of hopes. Neither could it be said that they limited themselves to a verbal sympathy and platonic admiration for the efforts of oppressed nationalities, when for three years they had been making enormous sacrifices in a war for the defense of the rights of their people and their own existence against the common enemy. It was to the common interest of all that this unfortunate and incomprehensible misunderstanding as to their war aims should be dissipated. They had once more declared clearly and frankly that they were designed exclusively to assure their integrity and national defense against a state which had long been their implacable enemy.

Signor Orlando declared that the responsibility for the continuance of the war lay with the enemy governments, and that they had themselves chosen the supreme duty, that of devoting every effort to the prosecution of the war. He then went on to speak of the Russian defection and the changed military situation it had brought about. He spoke of the careful attention with which this had been considered at the Versailles Conference, where the military situation had been thoroughly analyzed with the help of eminent experts and some of the leaders of the armies. His hearers, would, he said, understand that he could not give them details, but, speaking with a full sense of responsibility, he could assure them that the military situation of the Entente, good as it was, was improving and would continue to improve by reason of the constant arrival of military forces from the great American republic. Their experiences with regard to the Russian defection had not been in vain, and they had been able to combine arrangements at Versailles for a close cooperation of all their forces on the western front with the freedom and the responsibility which it was well that the commands on each single front should retain.

The Allies were united in an equal cordiality and solidarity with regard to the economic arrangements which had been so profoundly disturbed by this unprecedented world war. It had been recognized in London no less than in Paris and Washington that Italy was most seriously lacking in the matter of certain essential commodities. The Allies were prepared to make good deficiencies in the matter of corn by concessions over and above the quantities already promised them, and they in Italy would know how to value this act of friendly solidarity. He was sure, Signor Orlando stated, that equally satisfactory arrangements would be made with regard to other commodities. The Prime Minister went on to speak of the resistance of the country and of the privations and sacrifices suffered and made by the Italians. Speaking of the new loan, he said it had already realized two and a half milliards, and had still two more weeks before it closed. Italians abroad had subscribed to it in larger measure than to any preceding loan. Their financial situation had surprised the most dubious and hesitating by its stability. Their people had, he said, shown that nothing daunted them, because they recognized the essential nature of the reasons for which they and the free peoples were fighting.

He spoke of the cordiality with which the news of the success of their army on the Asiago Plateau had been received while their work at Versailles was going on. "The Italian Army, which, after the great misfortune it had unjustly suffered, had accomplished its defensive task, had proved that it had recovered its offensive powers. This showed that wherever and whenever the enemy should attempt his supreme effort he would find that the hearts of their soldiers were strong and bold because they knew that they must conquer for the sake of the safety of the country, and the destinies of the world. At its termination the Premier's speech was warmly applauded by all sections of the House except the Official Socialists.

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## JAMAICA AND ITS FOOD SITUATION

Director of Agriculture in Island Favors Legislative Measures to Insure Adequate Production in Face of Lowered Imports

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—In view of the fact, shown in a report issued by H. H. Cousins, Director of Agriculture here, that despite the extra cereal planting in the island during 1917, the cereal imports for the year show a decrease of only 15 per cent over previous years, showing that Jamaica is still largely dependent on outside produce, Mr. Cousins is of the opinion that drastic measures are needed to keep food production in the island well up to a mark that will give a generous margin for safety.

He points out that the island has to face the probability that importations must be cut down materially owing to war measures in the United States reducing exports, and owing, also, to lack of shipping, while loss that may be done to crops by dry weather may further convert what was considered adequate to a critical minimum. Therefore he recommends legislation that will compel every owner of as much as 100 acres of land to devote at least 4 per cent to growing food crops, unless he has already land to the extent of 10 per cent of the whole under crops of bananas, cacao, canes or coconuts. He wishes the owners, moreover, to be compelled to produce food crops either directly by their own cultivation or by renting land to cultivators who will produce these crops, and advises that if a landowner fails to do either the one or the other he should be taxed £2 per acre on each acre by which he falls short of the 4 per cent minimum.

In his report, Mr. Cousins also gives figures comparing imports in foodstuffs in the first six months of 1917 with the imports during the first six months in 1916, and shows that there was a shrinkage of 24 per cent as a whole. In imported fish the drop has been one-half the normal importation, and in salt pork about two-thirds.

Mr. Cousins also points out that in the local markets, such things as corn, cocoas, tannins, yams, peas, potatoes and cassava are often high-priced, not because they are scarce, but because dealers meet the country women as they come into town, and by buying up their supplies at a comparatively low rate, practically establish a corner in the market. As a result, the consumer is forced to pay a high price, while at the same time the producer does not get above the normal price.

## MILK SUPPLIED AT COST

MOLINE, Ill.—The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense has opened its fourth milk station in this city at the McKinley School and is supplying that district with milk at cost, 10 cents a quart.

Lane Bryant Specialists in SMART CLOTHES for STOUT WOMEN  
PRESENT SUMMER FASHIONS  
Not simply extra size garments—but specially designed in extra sizes—with particular attention paid to the needs of plump young women who want smart, youthful, distinctive clothes.  
Dresses 15.95 to 114.50  
Suits 25.95 to 94.75  
Coats 18.95 to 110.00  
Blouses 1.25 to 36.50  
Skirts 7.95 to 34.75  
Underwear and Corsets especially designed for the Stout Figure  
Sizes 36 to 58 bust.  
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You'll never realize what comfort and pleasure is until you try Holeproof Hosiery. They really outwear any ordinary hose—look fine and are economical.  
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FOR MEN  
6 pairs Cotton Hose.....\$2.00  
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Full assortments for women and boys  
Delivered Free Anywhere in New England  
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The models for many of these hats are chosen from the *best Paris and London sources*—many are originals by our own designers—practically every hat made in our own workrooms.

*Remember*—ninety-five per cent of these hats are made by our own milliners—yet prices are moderate, many *ten to twenty-five dollars*.

We believe there are no more stylish hats made anywhere—in Paris, London or New York—and none more moderately priced, for there is *no charge for style*, a remarkably successful policy.

## Spring Fashions

### Misses' Suits—Specialty Shop

*Misses' Suits* now occupy a specialty shop of their own in the new building, doubling the size of the department. Now can be carried a more complete range of models, materials and sizes. Note the snug sleeves, narrow shoulders, stunning vests, braid trimmings—the Eton, tailored, ripple and the short coats, and other youthful features. 25.00 to 75.00.

### Misses' Dresses—Specialty Shop

*Misses' dresses* are in a charming new shop, fifth floor, new building—and to *bring this department into prominence* a very interesting sale is now being held, in which every piece will be sold, through Monday only, at *discounts ranging from 10% to 25%*. Think what this means—the newest dresses—the most charming models are all included in this sale.

### Misses' Coats—Specializing

*Misses' coats* have a department of their own in a special section on the third floor. Never have we shown such a variety of youthful, graceful styles—and such complete assortments of misses' dress coats and utility coats, at 25.00 to 35.00 to 80.00.

### Silk Waists for Spring

A splendid department on the first floor in the new building—full assortment of styles and colors. Georgettes, crepe de chins, wash satins, and other stylish fabrics, in the dress, in tailored and semi-tailored waists—all with the newest style features. Thousands of them at 5.75, 7.50 to 45.00.

### Separate Skirts—New Shop

Preliminary opening in the new department—third floor, new building. Charming fashions in wool plaid skirts at 12.50 to 19.50; baronette satin skirts at 13.50 and 19.50; wash skirts at 3.95 to 10.00. Also misses' and juniors' skirts—in a new special section.

### Gloves, Neckwear, Veilings

More complete assortments for Spring than ever. Items of special interest Monday: *French Glace Gloves* at 1.50 pair. *Organdie and Pique Dress Sets*, in white and colors, at 1.00. *Veilings*, new scroll and dot designs, new shades, at 50c and 1.00 yard upward.

### Women's Suits

The size of the department in women's suits has been *doubled*—the strength of the stock *doubled*—now there is a *greater variety* of models—now a *more complete* range of sizes. There are half a thousand suits alone at 35.00 and nearly as many at 45.00—and of compelling interest are the suits of our superlative serge, in beautiful qualities.

### Women's Dresses—Entire Floor

The *entire fourth floor* has now been transformed into one great department of women's dresses, making it *three times* its former size—we think one of the finest dress departments in this country. Street dresses, afternoon and dinner dresses—in chiffon taffetas, Georgettes, satins and foulards, at prices ranging from 15.00 to 25.00, 35.00 and up to 95.00.

### Women's Coats

In a complete department, double the space previously occupied, coats are shown in *greater variety than ever*. Dress coats, motor coats, street and afternoon coats, cape coats—*coats for every occasion*—in the finer qualities at 25.00 to 45.00 and up to 100.00.

### Cotton Waists for Spring

Now rivaling the silk waists in their beautiful models. Fine batistes, organdies and voiles—and with these are the dainty hand made waists from France. Preliminary showing of the new models for summer in a greatly enlarged section in the new building. Prices from 2.95 to 5.00 and 7.50 to 22.50.

### Spring Hosiery—Newest Colors

In the most fashionable shades to match Spring footwear and costumes—bronze, cordovan, smoke, chestnut, mode, fawn, gray, champagne, navy, etc., also white, black, in pure dyed silk hose, our own "Century" brand, at 1.10, 1.65, 2.00 and 2.25 pair.

### Underwear, Corsets, Negligees

Each in a beautiful department in the new building. *Underwear*—complete assortments of silk, domestic and Philippine pieces—fourth floor. *Corsets*—a great variety—doubled space—fourth floor. *Negligees*—a new, interesting section—second floor.



Suit drawn  
from model  
shown by  
Chandler & Co.

Hat drawn from  
model shown by  
Chandler & Co.



## DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organizations Is Defined According to the Rules Under Which They Were Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group, the Legislature has expressly created a body for this purpose.

### Duties in Maryland

Cooperation With National and Other State Bodies Provided For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Maryland Council of Defense was created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force June 27, 1917. The council consists of not more than 50 persons, appointed by the Governor. The Governor is required to designate one of the members as chairman of the council. The duties of the council are outlined as follows:

(1) To cooperate with and assist the Council of National Defense in the execution of the duties prescribed by the act of Congress of the United States, approved Aug. 29, 1916, or any act amendatory thereof or supplemental or additional thereto.

(2) To cooperate with councils of defense or other similar bodies in other states, in so far as such cooperation is in harmony with the policies of the said Council of National Defense and with the welfare of this State.

(3) To make all investigations, with respect to any and all matters and subjects whatsoever, which the council may consider advisable for the interests and welfare of the State or the nation in the present emergency, and to report thereon to the Governor, with such recommendations as it may deem proper.

(4) To assist the Governor in doing all things necessary to bring about the highest effectiveness within the State in the crisis now existing.

(5) To organize and direct such public employment labor exchanges as it may deem necessary, during the present emergency, which shall cooperate in every practicable way with similar exchanges in other states and with the United States employment service.

The council is authorized to form advisory organizations from persons outside of its membership. It is also authorized to act in conjunction with other agencies and with state, county and municipal boards and commissions. All state, county and municipal officers, departments, boards and commissions are required to cooperate with the Council of Defense.

An act of June 27, 1917, authorized a war loan of \$1,000,000. The Council of Defense, with the approval of the Governor, and in conjunction with the state treasurer and comptroller, is required to determine the amounts and dates of issuance; interest rate; dates of payment; dates of maturity, etc., of this loan. The act enumerates the purposes for which the proceeds of the loan are to be used and requires that the council, with the approval of the Governor, and in conjunction with the treasurer and comptroller, investigate and sanction these purposes, before any part of the proceeds are expended.

### Georgia Organization

Council Created Advise With Governor and Bring Out State Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Council of Defense was created by an act of the Legislature approved Aug. 21, 1917. The council consists of 16 members, five of whom the Governor and four other state officers, are members ex-officio. The remaining 11 are appointed by the Governor, who is chairman of the council. The council was

created to render advice and assistance to the Governor, to bring out the highest efficiency in the affairs of the State, the highest effectiveness in the State, and the coordination of all state efforts with those of other states and of the Federal Government. It is authorized to form advisory committees from outside of its membership, and to create subordinate agencies for investigation. The council is required to perform the following functions:

(1) To cooperate with the National Council of Defense and councils of defense in other states;

(2) To compile data for the use of the Governor in the administration of the State;

(3) To conduct necessary investigations;

(4) To report its activities to the Legislature, together with recommendations as to necessary legislation;

(5) To supervise and direct the work of all other defense organizations within the State.

The Council of Defense is authorized by a two-thirds vote of its full membership to call upon the governing authorities of all counties and municipalities of the State to cooperate with the council. It is also authorized to subpoena witnesses, to require their testimony, and to compel the production of books, accounts, files and other documents in any investigation. All of the sub-committees and agencies of the council are likewise empowered. In the case of refusal to comply with the subpoena of the council, the courts are required, upon petition of the council, to order the testimony, or the production of books and documents, and to subject any person refusing to comply with the order, to punishment for contempt of court.

The available appropriation was \$2500.

### Work in Tennessee

Activities Must Largely Use Power to Create Favorable War Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Tennessee State Council of Defense was organized by Gov. T. C. Rye almost immediately after the United States entered the war. A chairman was at once appointed, who in turn appointed various county chairmen throughout the State.

The early activities of the Tennessee branches of the council were largely devoted to encouraging civilians to enlist in the federal army, navy and aviation services; later these activities proved important factors in the two Liberty bond sales, and also in the thrift stamp campaigns.

The work of the National Council of Defense in Memphis and Shelby County is being directed by two cooperating chairmen, J. R. Winfield and R. Brinkley Snowden.

The women's department of the Tennessee Council of National Defense is likewise doing a considerable amount in its war work program.

The real power of the Tennessee National Council of Defense lies in its ability to create sentiment in favor of all government war movements, and to bring about hearty cooperation in the same.

### South Carolina Powers

Act Creating Body Provides It Shall Cooperate With National Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The act creating the State Council of Defense, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, provides that the council shall work in direct cooperation with the National Council of Defense, but shall derive its powers solely from the State.

Members of the council are appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the legislative delegations from the various counties, each county having one representative.

In the preamble of the act, it is emphasized that the council is "created and established for the purpose of rendering advice and assistance to the Governor in the performance of all things he may require of them in bringing about the highest efficiency in the administration of the affairs of the State and the greatest effectiveness during the present national crisis in the coordination of all state efforts with those of the Federal Government as well as with those of other states of the Union."

The council is empowered to adopt

such rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, to conduct special investigations as to labor supply or other problems, incident to war conditions, to establish bureaux, subsidiary boards or commissions.

A special power granted by the Legislature was that no funds should be solicited and no financial aid sought from the public for any patriotic or war relief purpose, except those authorized by the Federal Government, without first obtaining written authority of the chairman of the State Council of Defense.

Funds to the amount of \$40,000 were appropriated for the council.

### North Carolina Body

Members Were Appointed by Governor and Have No Legal Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Council of Defense is a voluntary organization, but acts in conjunction with the National Council. The members were appointed by Gov. T. W. Bickett at the request of the National Council. The appointment was made after the Legislature adjourned a year ago, however, and as there has been no session since, the body is without either legal powers or appropriation. The clerical help in the office here is paid by a fund voluntarily contributed by a number of citizens.

There are county councils in every county in the State, with possibly few exceptions. The members of these also serve without pay and act in conjunction with the state council.

### MANUFACTURERS' PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A number of the leading manufacturers from various parts of Eastern Canada and the West, as far as Winnipeg, recently waited upon the Government, and asked that various changes and restrictions imposed on industry might be considered from a national rather than a sectional standpoint.

The delegation urged that unless industries were preserved in economic strength the manufacturers would not be able to take care of their enlisted employees, with whom they had contracted obligations, on their return to civil life. An objection was made to farm tractors being placed on the free list, unless at the same time the raw materials used in the manufacture of tractors in Canada were admitted duty free. These and other subjects were freely discussed, and at the conclusion of the conference, Sir Robert Borden promised full consideration of the various matters, adding that it was the policy of the Government to deal with all interests absolutely impartially.

### NAVY LEAGUE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The organization of a provincial branch of the Navy League was undertaken on Thursday, a committee having been formed for this purpose. Several branches exist in the Province, and the object of creating a provincial organization is to make better known the aims of the league. Saskatchewan last year contributed about \$5500.

### TRACTORS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Forty Ontario farmers have already applied to the Government for tractors, and these will be supplied from the 100 which the Dominion Government is supplying. The charge for rental of government-owned tractors has been slightly raised, and this season, farmers will pay 50 cents an hour in addition to fuel and board for the mechanics and a flat rate of 50 cents per acre.

## MARSHAL JOFFRE NOW AN IMMORTAL

Details of the Election of the Famous Soldier as Member of the Académie Française at the Palais Mazarin

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The election of Marshal Joffre to a seat among the 40 immortals of the Académie Française—though there are much less than 40 now and several vacant places to be filled—was quite the grand event anticipated. There was an éclat about it. The political, literary and popular elements of the big life of Paris were stirred, when the great Marshal, the conqueror on the most critical occasions, was accepted by the elevated company of the Palais Mazarin for a place among them, and so there was conferred upon him an honor and dignity which in their own way are scarcely less difficult to achieve than the lofty honor of being marshal. The delicate and interesting circumstances in which the Marshal came to be a candidate, have already been related in The Christian Science Monitor. He is, to put it at the least, one of the most honored men in France, and deemed worthy of all distinction. Primarily, almost entirely, the Académie is a literary institution, comprising a body of men who have achieved the utmost distinction in the different literary paths, or in others that are closely allied.

The conqueror of the Marne is, in reality, the seventh marshal of France to be elected to the Académie. The first was the Marshal G. L. de Villars in 1714, and then there followed Marshal P. de Espréville in 1715, Marshal L. P. de Richelieu in 1720, Marshal C. M. de Belle-Isle in 1749, Marshal Ch. de Beauvau in 1771 and Marshal E. de Duras in 1775. It will be perceived that there has been a long lapse, and for a part of the period, as is well known, it has not been because, as in more recent times, there were no marshals. But perhaps for services rendered to France no marshal better deserved the honor than Marshal Joffre. The intellectuals and the mere public with each other to show their interest in his election. Most times there is little enough of excitement in the precincts of the Palais Mazarin, and there might be nothing more wonderful in progress than the trifling deliberations of an insignificant committee in any arrondissement. But on this occasion it was different. The public hurried to the place to see the notabilities arrive, and there was a great and exciting crush in the corridors and the vestibule. The cinema operators found a splendid opportunity for the exercise of their business, for it was known that the President of the Republic was coming to cast his vote. He arrived with M. Emile Bouteux. M. Deschanel also came. Here is the list of the immortals who were present and who took part in the voting: MM. Poincaré, Bouteux, Lavedan, Richepin, Masson, de Freycinet, Marcel Prevost, Doumay, de la Gorce, Doumaire, Bergson, Lamy, Bazin, Derys, Cochon, Capus, Ribot, Barrès, Edmond Rostand, Paul Deschanel, Paul Bourget, the Count d'Haussonville, Brieux and Lavisse.

On the occasion of an election at the Académie, as at all others, the old traditional forms, amounting almost to a veritable ritual, are scrupulously observed. M. Ribot took the chair, and on either side of him were the

chancellor of the Académie, M. Brieux, and the permanent secretary, M. Etienne Lamy. M. Ribot opened the proceedings by declaring that the order of the day called for the election of a new member in place of M. Jules Claretie, and he read the letter of Marshal Joffre in which in the customary form of the supplicant, he offered himself as a candidate for the vacant place. Then M. Etienne Lamy read the laws of the Académie bearing on elections, and in accordance with these invited those members present to declare that they had not "engagé leur suffrage," or in other words promised beforehand to vote for any particular person, or for or against the candidate. Thereupon M. Ribot put the question direct to each one of his colleagues, and one after the other all present raised their hands indicating in this way that they were free to vote as they pleased.

This satisfactory condition of things having been established, the urn was passed round, the voting papers were dropped in it, and they were examined immediately. Twenty-three papers were found in the urn, of which one had to be declared null through the infraction of some regulation. It was not a vote against the marshal, but unfortunately it prevented technically the election from being quite unanimous. All the other 22 voting papers were in favor of the candidate, and the election had no sooner been completed, having occupied only 10 minutes, than M. Gabriel Hanotaux came along in a hurry and in a great state of disappointment because he was too late to vote, his disappointment being all the greater because he had been one of the promoters of the marshal's candidature. However one heard it said that his vote might in the circumstances be recorded with the others. The counting of the papers having been performed M. Ribot rose to proclaim the election of the marshal, adding that according to rule and regulation it would be submitted to the President of the Republic for his approval. The director will pay a special visit to the Elysée and on that occasion the President will verbally and formally express his approval.

Certain members of the Académie were not present at this election. One of them was General Lyautey, but in his case the explanation was the simple one that he had no right to be present, for, though elected, he has not yet been formally received by the "compagnie," and until the ceremony of the reception takes place a member is not completely one of the community. The others who were absent were MM. Anatole France, Jean-Aicard, Pierre Loti, Henri de Régnier and Monseigneur Duchesne. As has been previously explained, when a new member is elected to the Académie, he is not elected in a general kind of way but to a particular chair that has become vacant. If there is more than one vacancy he nominates the chair to which he aspires, and if he

is elected that is his chair, with all its associations, history and traditions. There have been nine occupants of the chair that now passes to Marshal Joffre, among them having been Cuvier, the elder Dupin, Cuvillier-Fleury and Jules Claretie.

Throughout the proceedings, which from the inception of the idea to its semi-consummation—the future reception being the consummation complete—have occupied some months, the general interest in the candidature of the Marshal has been great, and perhaps many thousands of French people have come to take an interest in the constitution and affairs of the Académie who knew next to nothing about them before.

It is, perhaps, not unnatural in the circumstances that there should be some good-humored comment on the newly-elected's ultra-modest literary achievements. It is remarked that he had every qualification for being elected except the literary qualification, if the latter is to be judged by the books he has published, for the only one that bears his name on its title page is a report on the operations some years ago in the colony that was under his control. Then, it is said, he has also written various articles on Tonkin, and some reports that were included in a volume concerning the administration of Madagascar. But if it is just a matter of imperishable words, they say, what better qualification could he have than the undying proclamations he issued to the army when he was generalissimo?

In the first days of the war when the French soldiers put their lives again on the soil of the great invader he wrote—"Children of Alsace, after 44 years of sorrowful waiting, French soldiers tread again the ground of your noble country! They are the first laborers in the grand task of revenge. For them what emotion and what pride! To accomplish this work they make the sacrifice of their life. The French nation unanimously urges them on, and in the folds of their flags are written the magic names—Right and Liberty, Vive Alsace! Vive la France!" Then on the 6th of November, 1914, the Marshal wrote this proclamation—"A company that cannot advance any further, must cost what it may, hold fast the ground it has conquered, and must fall where it stands rather than retreat." Again in March, 1916, addressing the soldiers of the army of Verdun, he said: "We have munitions in abundance and numerous reserves. But you have above all your indomitable courage and your faith in the destinies of the Republic. The country has its eyes upon you. You will be among those of whom it will be said 'They barred the way of the Germans to Verdun.'" This, it is urged, is enough for the Académie, for if Marshal Joffre has not written history he has made it, and that is the most important thing at the present time.

## HINDU DEFENDANT ON BAIL ARRESTED

Tarak Nath Das, Involved in Alleged Conspiracy in India, Again Placed in Custody—Suspicious Letters Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Tarak Nath Das, one of the principal defendants in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial, who has been out on bail, was placed in custody of the United States Marshal yesterday, on the request of the United States Attorney, who based his motion on certain documents that were seized recently in the apartment of Das. These documents were not made public by the Government, but, according to Louis Bartlett, attorney for Das, some of them were letters in which the aid of the Russian Bolsheviks was sought by the Indian revolutionists.

One letter dated Tagore Castle, Calcutta, Dec. 12, 1917, and addressed to the Workers and Soldiers Council of Russia and Leon Trotsky, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, asked aid for the Indian revolutionists and stated that the revolutionists were being tried in the United States because they were working for the liberation of India.

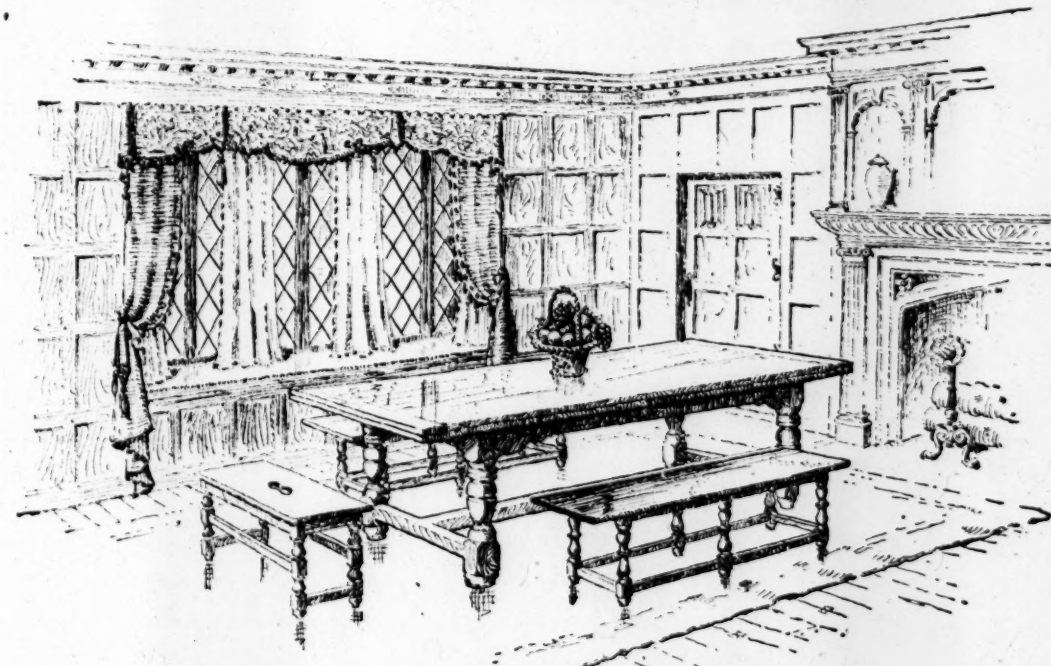
"Our work in throwing off British autocracy," says the letter, "means the destruction of the backbone of the most pernicious imperialism of the world, the Anglo-Saxon imperialism." This letter bore the seal of the India Nationalist Party, which Das says he represents officially in the United States.

Another letter introduced Robert Minor, the artist, to Ellen Key of Alabastra, Sweden, and to the burgomaster of Stockholm. Das was formerly a student in the University of California. It is alleged by the Government that he represented the German Government in connection with the conspiracy in Japan and China.

### Four Conspiracy Arrests

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—W. A. Wotherspoon, an attorney, his wife, Mrs. Marion Wotherspoon, Miss Bluma Zalaznek, a Russian language teacher, and Tarak Nath Das, a Hindu lecturer and poet, were arrested here last night by federal authorities on charges of interfering with foreign relations in conspiring with Salinda Nath Ghose, a Hindu under arrest in New York, to act in America as agents of the so-called Indian Nationalist Party. The arrests were in connection with the Hindu conspiracy plot cases in progress here.

We must also fight—fight to conserve food



## English Furniture Americanized

Refectory tables, possessing the charm of olden days, may now be had in suitable form for modern homes.

Built of stout oak or walnut of a mellow brown tone, punch-marked and worn so carefully that one can hardly tell these reproductions from the antiques. Now being used for combination living and dining rooms—at these moderate prices:

The Oak Refectory Table, illustrated, 5½ feet long, extending to over 10 feet, \$108—Benches, \$28 and \$42.

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—The "Para-kit" is the ideal unusual novelty. In many styles and every conceivable shade.

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An attractive shade for sunny days—Ample protection in a rainstorm.

—Light in weight, for they are made with wood shank instead of steel, on substantial 10-rib frame, slightly smaller than regulation size umbrellas.

Sports Handles with Ivory rings—Silk cord or leather loop arm swings.

—The Silk Covers carry out the Spring designs and color combinations—in plaids, stripes and solid colors, with self or contrasting borders.

We especially feature the Bagdad Satin—New this season and waterproof.

—Visit our Umbrella Store—and see this charming assortment at

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## Women's Coats

Women's coats of wonderful softness

Silverstone, bolivia, devetyne and velours in softest of tans, browns, grays and blues. They run the whole range of prices—velours coats begin at \$25, tricotine at \$29.50, bolivia at \$35, devetyne at \$80.00.

**CAPEES, CAPEES, CAPEES**—Blue gabardine capes lined with military red, \$42.50; blue serge capes lined with foudal, \$75.00; devetyne capes, \$129.50. A soft new Burgundy bolivia coat is a cross between coat and cape; a beautiful gray devet de laine coat has a long flying cape panel.

Fileene's—mail orders filled—5th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## SUFFRAGE DEBATE IN CANADIAN HOUSE SHOWS UNANIMITY

(Continued from page one)

previously an alien, she has become a British subject by marriage, or by the naturalization as a British subject of her father while she was a minor, and in either case has done nothing (other than in the second case by marriage) to forfeit or lose her status as a British subject, and obtains and presents to the official in charge of the preparation or revision of the voters' lists of the said constituency a certificate under the signature of a judge of any court of record or of any superior court, under the seal of the said court, certifying that such female person is of the full age of 21 years, has resided in Canada a sufficient length of time, and is possessed of all requirements necessary to entitle her, if unmarried, to become naturalized as a British subject, and that she has taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty; or (d) if notwithstanding she is married to an alien, she was at the time of such marriage a British subject by birth and has not herself sworn allegiance to any foreign power; provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to the wife of an alien enemy.

In moving the second reading of the bill, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden said:

"Before the bill is read a second time it is proper that I should give some explanation to the House. The honorable gentlemen are aware that in five provinces of the Dominion at the present time women have the right to vote in provincial elections. I am informed that a bill conferring the franchise upon women is to be introduced in the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia at its present session. If that bill should pass, the position would then be that in six provinces of the Dominion women will have the right to vote in provincial elections and in the three other provinces they would not have that right.

"Then the situation, so far as this Parliament is concerned, would resolve itself into three alternatives: Either we should leave the situation as it is at present, or we should extend the franchise for Dominion purposes in each Province to those women who enjoy it for provincial elections in such Province, or, third, that we should enact a measure in this Parliament which would enfranchise women generally, under proper safeguards as to naturalization, to which question I shall refer in a few moments. It has seemed to the Government advisable that the third alternative should be adopted, namely, to enfranchise women generally throughout the Dominion.

"I do not depend for this upon the considerations which I have placed before the House as to the condition of provincial legislation on the subject. I do not even base it on the wonderful and conspicuous service and sacrifice which women have rendered to the national cause in this war. Apart from all these, I can see that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits, and it is upon that basis that this bill is presented to Parliament for its consideration.

"It is our belief that the influence of women exercised in this way will be a good influence in public life. We believe that beneficial results have resulted wherever the franchise has been granted to them; indeed, the principle of granting the franchise to women generally was practically affirmed in the last Parliament."

The Prime Minister then explained the measure in detail and the changes which had been made as regards previous acts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he did not intend to discuss the theory of the bill at the present stage, but would reserve what he had to say until the third reading. He expressed the opinion, however, that it would have been more useful if they had followed the policy of leaving the question of the franchise to be determined by the provinces.

Sir Wilfrid pointed out that in the United States the franchise was vested in the State and that Congress had no power to legislate on the franchise. In the American Union there were states in which women voted for the presidency and states in which they did not vote for the presidency.

Other speakers who followed, practically all voiced the opinion that the franchise should not be extended to women farther than to men and it is possible that this view will be seriously considered by the Government. One member asked, whether, under the act, the women would be eligible as candidates for the Dominion Parliament and the Premier caused some laughter by saying that at the present moment he preferred not to commit himself.

The Hon. A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Finance, gave the House the main estimates for the fiscal year



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Anne Martin

Candidate for United States Senate in Nevada and speaker at woman's suffrage meeting in Boston

which commences on April 1. They total \$252,793,000, which is a decrease of \$2,015,372 as compared with the estimates for the fiscal year which closes on March 31. The estimates chargeable to the consolidated revenue fund total \$224,352,109, an increase of \$22,817,813, as compared with the current fiscal year. On the other hand, however, the estimates chargeable to capital account aggregate only \$28,460,900, a decrease of \$24,533,192.

The proposed expenditures on public works, chargeable to income, will be reduced from approximately \$12,000,000 to less than \$8,000,000. Mail subsidies and steamship subsidies will be reduced by over \$1,000,000. The big reduction in capital expenditure occurs in connection with the railways, the vote for the approaching fiscal year totaling \$23,313,000, which is a decrease of \$21,036,542 as compared with the present year.

Interest on the public debt will cost Canada during the next fiscal year approximately \$78,000,000, or an increase of \$20,000,000 over the current year. The amount provided for pensions is \$15,802,613, an increase of \$5,279,000.

Provision is made for a loan, not exceeding \$25,000,000, repayable on demand, with interest payable half yearly, at the rate of 6 per cent, to be used to meet expenditures made, or indebtedness incurred, in paying interest on securities or paying maturing loans to the Canadian Northern Railway. Provision is likewise made for a loan not exceeding \$7,500,000 at 6 per cent, to cover similar expenses and obligations in connection with the operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

**BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF TWO WAR VESSELS**

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—An official statement issued in Berlin today says:

"Torpedo boat forces from Flanders, in three groups, subjected the fortress of Dunkirk and military establishments near Bray Dunes and Dupaume to a long bombardment early on Thursday. Good effects were secured everywhere. Two large fires were started in an extensive barracks camp near Dupaume, into which 800 shots were fired. The coast batteries replied with a violent but unsuccessful fire.

"On the return a fight occurred with some destroyers which, however, withdrew after being several times hit. The forces which participated in the attack returned without damage or loss.

"Two of our small outpost vessels had not returned last night from a cruise west of Ostend and must be considered missing."

### WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Announcement has just been made at Wellesley College of the election of Mrs. Sumner B. Pearmain of Boston and Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, O., to membership on the board of trustees of the college.

## The Best of Clothes

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## EQUAL SUFFRAGE VICTORY FORESEEN

Responsibility for Delay in United States Will Be Laid to Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—"Suffrage is no longer a state question and responsibility for its delay in passage will be placed at the door of the Democratic Party, because more than three-fourths of the Republicans are in favor of it," declared Miss Rebecca Hourwich, woman voter of New York, who is national organizer of the National Woman's Party, speaking today in connection with the woman suffrage rally to be held Sunday afternoon at the Park Square Theater.

She referred to the prominence of the speakers scheduled for tomorrow's meeting, including Miss Anne Martin, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party, Miss Mabel Vernon, secretary of the party, and Dudley Field Malone, former United States Collector of the Port of New York, and then said:

"The protests of Senators Calder of New York, Smoot of Utah and Shafroth of Colorado, on March 13, in the Senate, on behalf of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment make it plain that the Republican side of the Senate is determined to bring the suffrage amendment to an immediate vote. Should there be defeat by delay, implied Senator Smoot, that defeat will lie at the doors of the Democratic Party, since more than three-fourths of the Republicans are in favor of the measure.

The Republicans need the backing of the nation. They want to feel that the nation is back of them. A huge mass meeting with hundreds of Massachusetts citizens, present showing their interest is a message to be carried back to Washington over the heads of Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks.

Miss Martin is the first woman to declare her candidacy for the United States Senate from Nevada and she will explain her platform at the mass meeting tomorrow. As vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party, she has been one of the leaders in the campaign for passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, providing for national woman suffrage. Besides being an organizer in the victorious woman suffrage campaign in Nevada, Miss Martin spoke for its adoption in every part of that State.

Miss Martin took degrees from the University of Nevada and from Leland Stanford Jr. University. Her special study was history, and when she was professor of history in the university of Nevada she taught constitutional government. Miss Martin studied at Cambridge University in England, and made a study of governmental problems in a tour of European countries.

In announcing her candidacy for the Senate, Miss Martin said she was entering the fight because "I believe that the crucial problems which this country now faces are problems that women can help and solve and which justice demands that they should have a voice in solving. The social and industrial readjustment essential to our success in war and the reorganization which will come with peace require the constructive cooperation of women."

Mr. Malone resigned from his government position to help in securing passage of the national woman suffrage amendment, and also to protest against the indifference of the Democratic Party to enfranchising the women.

## ALBERTA INDORSES PROHIBITION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
EDMONTON, Alta.—Without a dissenting vote the Alberta Legislature passed a resolution indorsing the action of the Federal Government in prohibiting the manufacture of liquor

and halting inter-provincial liquor shipments, expressing the opinion that the action is not only of great value in the interests of conservation and efficiency at this crisis in the life of the nation, but also gives to the provincial authorities temporary but valuable assistance in carrying into effect the expressed wish of its own people. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. L. C. McKinney, the first woman legislator elected in Canada, and seconded by Capt. Robert Pearson, soldiers' representative, who returned from France to attend the session.

## SENATE DEMANDS GREATER EFFORTS

War News Arouses Its Members to Need of Strengthening United States Forces in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apparently aroused by the news coming from the western front during the last 48 hours, the Senate today sidetracked other business and devoted all attention to the discussion of measures for further strengthening the military forces of America, which, in the opinion of almost all senators, are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the emergency. Though the news of the German attacks has been received here with calm assurance and a confidence that the Imperial Government must pay a heavy price for any advantages that may be temporarily secured, Congress and official Washington in general is stirred to make double efforts to increase the American army in Europe and double every exertion.

In a vigorous address to the Senate, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia declared emphatically that the present provisions for an army are by no means adequate and ought to be at least doubled. The Committee on Military Affairs, he said, composed of men of broad executive experience and familiar with the condition of affairs, should lose no time in bringing before Congress measures to increase the supply of powder, ordnance, aircraft and every kind of military equipment. There is no time, he declared vehemently, to temporize or delay. The country, said Senator Smith, must be prepared in every way for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than has been contemplated under the present legislation.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, said that the time has come when it must be realized by all that it will be not enough to include in the draft men from 21 to 34, but men from 18 to 40, and perhaps 45, and intimated that there is no reason to believe that the United States can make war successfully without putting in force measures similar to those which Great Britain and France have found necessary.

There is no sign of discouragement over the news coming from France, Confidence that the British armies are able to hold the lines is everywhere expressed, though it is realized that the lesson for the United States is to redouble every effort to throw all the strength of the Republic into the conflict.

### MINIMUM SALARY FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Amendments to the School Ordinance now before the Legislature include one fixing the minimum salaries of teachers in ungraded schools at \$70 per month, or \$840 per year.

### MAJ.-GEN. WOOD IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., called at the Massachusetts State House today to pay his respects to Governor McCall. The Governor is in Washington. However, General Wood was received by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

## TRADES ASSESSED TO AID BREWERS

(Continued from page one)

many establishments selling to breweries, between 40,000 and 50,000. These concerns sell to the breweries, they are directly interested in keeping the breweries in operation for the business they have with them, and so they contribute voluntarily to funds to be used against prohibition. A number of them organized in associations contribute a certain percentage on their sales.

Among the lines of business in associations helping to support the National Association of Commerce and Labor are mentioned machinery makers, bottle makers, hop growers, etc. Mr. Lillenthal said that inasmuch as the brewing industry was the fifth largest in the country, it necessarily had a tremendous lot of business done with it.

Of course there are classes of trade among the numerous firms dealing with the brewers that have no organization. Therefore these sell to the brewers under no organized assessment for support of the fight against prohibition. An assessment of 1 per cent among the organized concerns appears to be popular, and this is often applied by brewers to concerns doing business with them which otherwise would be unassessed.

That is to say, a harness maker may sell a big outfit to a brewery. It happens that the harness makers are not organized and do not assess themselves for the National Association of Commerce and Labor. The harness maker presents his bill. The brewer may or may not deduct 1 per cent of it for the national association.

"The men not in organizations are generally lumped at 1 per cent," said Mr. Lillenthal. "Nobody, of course, needs to pay. Some brewers deduct the amount from their bills from such concerns, with an explanation. If there is objection, they immediately appear on the amount. There is no obligation. Other brewers don't believe in it and pay such bills without making assessment or calling attention to the possibility of it."

## FERRYBOAT BIDS ARE ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Some of the bids for reconstructing the ferryboat General Sumner for service in the East Boston ferry line were announced today by the Department of Public Works.

The Boston Shipbuilding Company offers to rebuild the vessel for \$69,000; S. W. K. Brooks offers to reconstruct it at cost plus 10 per cent profit, and the firm of Bertleson & Peterson, offers to build it at cost plus a percentage to be fixed between it and the Public Works Department. Experts estimate that \$200,000 would repair and remodel the entire fleet.

### OPIMUM IMPORTATION PENALTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill aimed at Americans engaged in the opium traffic in China, adding a penalty of six months' imprisonment to fines for Americans convicted of importing the drug into China and designed to equalize American and Chinese status was passed by the Senate today without debate.

## FISH QUOTATION DIFFERENCE TOLD

Official Testifies at Hearing of United States Government Suit Against the Boston Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Fish quotations at the Boston Fish Pier, issued daily to the newspapers, bear very little relation to the price which the fishermen receive for their catch from the members of the New England Fish Exchange, through whom more than 99 per cent of the fish coming into Boston are sold. This statement was made by William H. Beardsley, former manager of the exchange, and now manager of the Boston Fish Pier Company, in the hearing today before Special Examiner W. H. Matheson in the suit of the United States, brought under the Sherman law with the object of breaking up an alleged combination in the fish business.

Mr. Beardsley said that the quotations were made up by himself and issued through the Fish Bureau. He considered them to be a fair price for fish in each day. He said that he based his figures on the price paid the fishermen to some degree, but the prices also included the various taxes or assessments levied in the transfer of the fish from the hold of the vessel to the retailer. These assessments were made up of a 1 per cent charge, paid by the fish captains to the New England Fish Exchange; a 1 per cent charge for wharfage and use of scales, another assessment levied by the dealers on themselves when purchasing the fish, and amounting to a charge of 10 per cent on the price of fish, and in addition a charge of 50 or 75 cents a hundred, which it has been ascertained to be a fair cost to the dealers for handling the fish and profit.

From the 1 per cent charge to the captains, the New England Fish Exchange has paid dividends amounting to \$2300 in nine years.

The assessment on the dealers totaled \$3,100,000 in nine years. This was obtained mostly from a charge of 25 cents a hundred on cod, haddock, hake and pollock. Five of the dealers, who are retailers received back the full amount of their assessment. Those dealers having buyers' tickets get back 60 per cent of their assessment, while the remainder goes into the treasury of the exchange for a fund for the development of the fish business. Distributions are made quarterly.

E. F. McClellan, special assistant United States Attorney General who examined Mr. Beardsley, brought out the fact that the members of the Exchange only make assessment on sales of fish in which there is little or no competition in other ports.

No assessment is levied on fish from New York or southern ports, on fish for salting because of the competition at Gloucester, nor on halibut from the Pacific Coast sent over by the New England Fishing Company, in which many of the Boston dealers are stockholders, it was said.

The amount annually paid by the dealers into the assessment fund of the exchange was as follows: 1908 \$26,882, 1909 \$29,592, 1910 \$29,924, 1911 \$300, 201, 1912 \$323,859, 1913 \$335,838, 1914 \$363,420, 1915 \$374,323, 1916 \$386,105, 1917 \$423,678.

The hearing in the federal suit will be resumed on March 30.

## JORDAN MARSH COMPANY



# Artificial Flowers

For Table and Home Decoration

Cannot be detected from natural flowers unless closely examined.

Jonquils, 15c each  
Nasturtiums, 15c to 75c each  
Carnations, 15c each  
Roses, 15c to 1.25 each

Cosmos, 25c each  
Tulips, 35c each  
Narcissus, 25c each  
Cherry Blossoms, 45c each

Corsage Bouquets of Violets, Orchids and Gardenias, priced from 75c to 2.50

Also a very complete line of Flower Baskets, Lily Bowls, etc., for home decoration.  
Flower Shop—Street Floor, New Building

# Jordan Marsh Co

BOSTON

## Jordan Marsh Company

## Opening

A few of the shipments recently received from abroad and now on sale.

From Paris

425 Ebony Hair Brushes.  
912 Millinery Ornaments.  
552 Artificial Flowers.  
35 Pieces Hand-Embroidered Neckwear.  
18 Infants' Hand-Embroidered Dresses.  
32 Women's Hand-Embroidered Chemises.  
275 Women's Hand-Embroidered Night Gowns.

# Jordan Marsh Company



JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

# Silverware

For the Spring Bride

"The Maryland"

Is one of the best patterns shown this spring. It lends itself with singular appropriateness to the Wedding Gift.

The simple elegance of design beautifully brought out in

### STERLING SILVER

makes this one of the most attractive patterns ever added to our Silverware Section.

Teaspoons, 15.00, 16.50, 21.00, 25.00 dozen  
Dessert Spoons, 33.00 and 39.00 dozen  
Dessert Forks, 33.00 and 38.50 dozen  
Table Spoons, 42.00 and 51.00 dozen  
Table Forks, 39.00 and 49.00 dozen  
Dessert Knives, 35.00 dozen  
Medium Knives, 39.00 dozen

Bouillon Spoons, 17.50  
Soup Spoons, 35.00  
Ice Cream Spoons, 24.00  
Orange Spoons, 26.50  
Butter Spreaders, 22.00  
Berry Forks, 13.00  
Salad Forks, 31.00  
Ice Cream Forks, 26.50  
Oyster Forks, 16.00  
Berry Spoon, 8.75

Jelly Spoon, 4.50  
Olive Spoon, 3.00  
Mustard Spoon, 2.25  
Cream Ladle, 3.50  
Gravy Ladle, 6.00  
Medium Ladle, 22.00  
Cold Meat Fork, 8.00  
Olive Fork, 2.00  
Sugar Tongs, 3.75  
Bon Bon Tongs, 1.75

Our Silver Department is abundantly stocked with all the latest creations, in both sterling and high-grade plate.

# Jordan Marsh Company



## ARMED GERMAN SEA RAIDER CAPTURED

Schooner Agassiz, Formerly  
Owned by California Univer-  
sity, Taken by United States  
Gunboat off Mexican Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

A PACIFIC PORT—A German sea raider, the auxiliary schooner Alexander Agassiz, formerly owned by the University of California and used for research work at sea, was captured heavily armed at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning by a United States gunboat, 15 miles off Mazatlan. When a shot was sent across the bow of the Agassiz, the crew surrendered and the flag of the Imperial Germany navy was lowered. A few minutes later American bluejackets boarded the craft and the Stars and Stripes was raised. The craft is headed for this port with an American crew on board and is expected to arrive early next week. The former crew, as prisoners of war, will be landed here, and, it is believed, taken to Fort Douglas, Utah, for internment.

It is said that a mass of intrigue, in which one or more Mexican customs officers at Mazatlan are involved, is being uncovered as a result of the capture.

Federal officials declare that the Agassiz was not large enough to be used as a raider itself, but that evidence tends to show that its crew of five meant to capture a Pacific mail steamer running to Panama, fit it out with heavier guns from supplies hidden along the west coast of Mexico, and recruit a full crew from Germans living in Mexico. Then destruction of American shipping on the Pacific Coast was to begin.

The Agassiz, it is shown, was suitably changed from American to Mexican registry while at Mazatlan. It is charged that a Mexican customs official was bribed. This official, it is alleged, permitted the craft to be fitted up as a raider and to sail from the port flying the German flag, at or near Salina Cruz. A number of pro-Germans have, it is alleged, hidden war munitions, including several rapid-fire guns, which secret service men say, were intended to be taken aboard one of the vessels captured by the Agassiz. The ring leader in the affair is said to be a draft evader from California, who has been backed by wealthy German firms, angry because they have been blacklisted by the United States.

American secret service men have been working on the case for months, it is said, and permitted the preparations to go ahead until the proper moment arrived to spring the trap. The Agassiz was built here in 1907 and is 32 tons register.

### History of the Vessel

Agassiz Was Acquired by Pacific Coast Company in January, 1917

A PACIFIC PORT—The Agassiz was acquired in January, 1917, by the Pacific Coast Trading & Shipping Company of Los Angeles. For a time the craft was engaged in trading on the west Mexican coast, and later in the same year her ownership passed into hands of persons unknown to local government officials.

Efforts to locate members of the Pacific Coast Trading & Shipping Company have proved fruitless. It was thought they might be able to clear up the mystery surrounding the ship's present ownership. The bill of sale entered into by the University of California and the Trading Company showed that three persons—Francis G. Wheeler, Maud M. Lochrane and William Taylor—apparently negotiated the sale, but federal officials do not believe they are implicated in any way in the outfitting of the Agassiz or with her apparent preparations to prey on Pacific coast commerce.

Seized Russian Ship Released  
SEATTLE, Wash.—Federal officials here have released the Russian ship Toula, which they seized on March 13 when the ship's master, Capt. M. Lossman, reported the crew mutinied. Thirty members of the crew, who are reported to hold Bolshevik beliefs, are being held in the immigration detention station here. Captain Lossman is endeavoring to get a new crew.

DAVIES CAMPAIGN OPENED  
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—With an appeal to loyal Americans to back President Wilson when they go to the polls on April 2, Joseph E. Davies, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, opened his campaign for election here Friday night. "This election for United States Senator will be a test of democracy itself," said Mr. Davies. "It tests the capacity of democratic people to present a united front before the power of a mighty, centralized military autocracy. To win this year will require that we get together for the one big task. There must be no division of counsel or party."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The freshman play, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," was given this afternoon in Agassiz Theater, following its first presentation Friday night. The cast includes Mildred Ellis, Eleanor McCormack, Lucy Talcott, Isabel Hooper, Augusta Roberts, Nancy Perkins, Muriel McCready, Ellen Koopman, Marjorie Toland, Mary Switzer, Helen Taussig, Gladys Kauffman, Nora Lyons, Madeline Brine and Grace Cobb. The sophomores won the Radcliffe basketball championship from the seniors Thursday night. The joint committee

## POULTRYMEN ASK CHEAPER FEED

Cornell Professor Says That  
Without It There Will Be Big  
Decrease in Poultry and Eggs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. James E. Price, professor of poultry husbandry at Cornell University, told representatives of the New York State Poultry Association at a meeting here on Friday that unless the cost of poultry feed was reduced there would be a big decrease in the poultry and egg production this year. Some dealers predicted the reduction throughout the country would total 20 per cent. It was proposed that regulations be adopted by the United States Food Administration to control the price of feed and allow a larger profit to the poultry industry.

"Figuring on a 20 per cent decrease," Professor Price said, "there would be 2,000,000 hens less this year, which would be equivalent to 14,000,000 dozen eggs, with a valuation of \$6,000,000. Something has got to be done, for we are decreasing one of the three important branches of food supply, the other two being, of course, wheat and milk. It is plainly obvious from the figures that the poultryman must get 64 per cent more for his eggs now than he did heretofore.

"Poultry feed has increased 90 per cent, while the cost of eggs has only advanced 33 per cent. Poultrymen will meet economic conditions wherever possible, but they should at least be guaranteed a comfortable living."

D. Lincoln Orr, proprietor of Orr's Mills, in Orange County, declared that the resolution of the United States Food Administration calling for an increase in the price of wheat from \$2.20 to \$2.50 would cause a further hard-

ship on the poultry and egg production. E. S. Parsons of Westchester County stated that in the year ending in March, 1917, there was a production of 138,000 chickens, while in 1918 up to March 1 there had been a production of but 100,000.

TILTON SEMINARY ALUMNI  
BOSTON, Mass.—Alumni of Tilton Seminary (N. H.) held their annual dinner at the New American Friday night with a record attendance of 106. The fact that hundreds of the former students of the seminary have entered the service, that the speaker of the evening was Brig. Charles F. Flamand, a cross-decorated member of the Iron Regiment in the French Army, and so one of the heroes of the Marne, and that the special music breathed love of country, caused the annual gathering to take on something more than a mere social aspect. These officers were elected: President, John W. Huse; first vice-president, the Rev. J. G. Cairns; second vice-president, Miss Frances Miller; third vice-president, Mrs. Minna Mann; treasurer, F. Addie Farnham; secretary, Robert Russell; publicity agent, Charles Quint; executive committee, Frank Drew, Elizabeth Cossar, N. C. Ward and W. C. Mooney.

WOMEN TO HELP LOAN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BROOKLINE, Mass.—A group of representative Brookline women have organized themselves into a Liberty Loan committee, with Mrs. Charles Bruen Perkins as chairman. The committee will cooperate with the men's committees in canvassing for subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan, and in making arrangements for the big All-America Parade to be held in Boston on April 6. The committee has listed every club woman in Brookline for the drive. Booths are to be opened for the sale of Liberty bonds in various parts of the town.

## SUBURBAN TOWNS OPPOSE ZONE PLAN

Rhode Island Company Hearing  
Brings Out Protests From People  
of Cranston, North Smith-  
field and Several Other Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Representatives of Cranston, North Smithfield and other suburban towns opposed adoption of the zone system on the lines of the Rhode Island Company, claiming it to be unfair to their communities, whilst officials of Providence presented arguments in favor of its adoption, at the hearing Friday before the special legislative committee considering the report of the special commission which recommends that the zone system and other measures of relief be given to the road.

Robert L. Brunet, public service commissioner, declared the zone system to be economically sound, since the short-ride patron would not have to pay for the long-ride patron. He said that many suburbs had been developed at the expense of short-ride passengers. He could not see any great decrease in suburban land values, for in his opinion, he said, no one would move into a 5-cent zone from a 7-cent zone solely because of the fare increase.

Replying to questions, he said that the road could not be operated by the State on the 5-cent fare basis, and neither could it operate it if one cent were charged for each transfer. As for state ownership, he was of the opinion that the State would have to acquire an interest in the road. He favored rigid control, guaranteeing the investors a fair return on their money.

The opposition charged that the

road was inefficiently managed; that the stock had been "watered," and as a remedy for the situation, some recommended that the State take over the road.

Representative H. T. Bodwell of Cranston told of the alleged "water" in the stock, and said that the people should not be forced to pay for that. He believed that the report of the commission was to help a bankrupt corporation and that it did not consider "the man who pays rent in the suburbs, because he has to go where the rents are lower than in Providence." Mr. Bodwell said he thought the public was willing to pay a flat 6-cent fare, but he opposed the zone system, because in his opinion it would be an unfair burden upon people in the suburbs.

Former Mayor Edward M. Sullivan of Cranston said that the zone system would reduce land values in his town \$5,000,000. "You propose to divide Providence into a lot of small communities," he said. "I do not approve of that. I believe that the company is entitled to a return only on what it has actually put into the road, and not upon an inflated valuation ascertained under war conditions when the purchasing power of money is much decreased."

"I am in favor of absolute and complete public ownership. If the State has the right to tell us how much we will have to pay into the company, then it has the right to say how the company shall spend every cent of all the money the company takes in."

DEALER'S LICENSE SUSPENDED  
CLEVELAND, O.—Suspension of the license of one large sugar company and the recommended revocation of the license of a Cleveland baker, in both instances for alleged violations of the government food conservation rules, were among the accomplishments in one day of the Cuyahoga County Food Administration Commission, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## INDIAN LAND SALE FRAUDS ALLEGED

Two Real Estate Companies Are  
Barred From Mails Under  
This Charge by Post Office

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The McAlester Real Estate Exchange of Cincinnati, O., and Leshore and McAlester, Okla., were barred from the mails today by the Post Office Department for alleged fraudulent real estate operations in Indian lands.

The McAlester Company, according to the memorandum of the Post Office Department, sold Indian lands to settlers, who were given the impression that this company was acting for the Government.

Indictments of officials of the company will be asked for in Cincinnati, according to postal officials. R. Van Tress is president of the organization.

According to the postal department here, the McAlester company in effect, acted as the agent between the Indians in the sale of their lands to settlers, giving the latter the impression that the McAlester company was the agent of the United States Government.

The company has 10 railroad cars traveling throughout the country with exhibits showing what the Indian land will raise and its possibilities.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS  
BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. Harold C. Daniels, retired, chief of the marine corps recruiting station in Scollay Square, has announced himself a candidate for the seat in Congress which will be vacated next March by William H. Carter of the thirteenth district. Captain Daniels is a native of Newton, Mass.

SAVE WHEAT FLOUR—OUR ALLIES AND OUR SOLDIERS NEED IT—SAVE WHEAT FLOUR

*Dorothy Dodd*

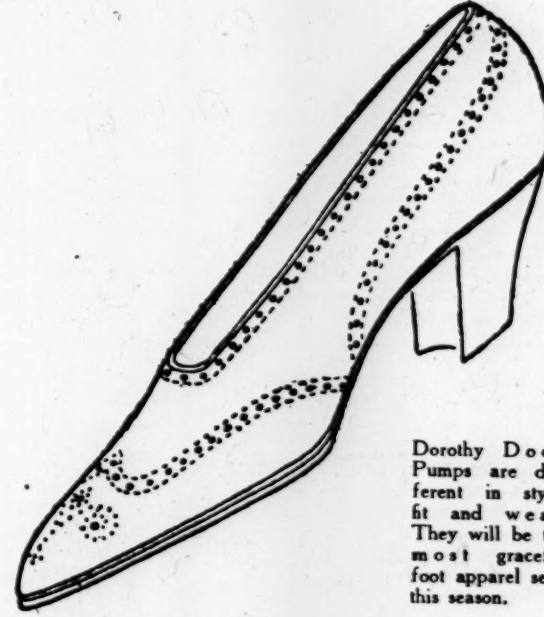
COLONIALS - OXFORDS - PUMPS

For Spring Wear

THE NATION DEMANDS  
Wisdom in Economy  
Make every dollar do its duty  
Buy wisely! Save sensibly  
Seek merchandise of reliability  
The Dorothy Dodd trade mark and  
The Shepard Store reputation  
is your guarantee of  
dollar for dollar  
value



Dorothy Dodd Oxfords will be very popular for Spring and Summer. They are here in a wide variety of styles and leathers.



Dorothy Dodd Pumps are different in style, fit and wear. They will be the most graceful foot apparel seen this season.

Oxfords, Pumps and Colonials—Graceful lines, light weight and most popular leathers, at prices ranging from 5.00 to 8.00

TEMPLE PLACE—FIRST FLOOR

Every pair made especially for us. Styles here that are not carried by other stores. Models for the extreme narrow as well as the wide foot—in all sizes. All the new lasts for Spring now displayed

Dainty "Dorothy Dodds"

THE SHEPARD STORES

Faultless Fitting Footwear

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

SAVE WHEAT FLOUR—OUR ALLIES AND OUR SOLDIERS NEED IT—SAVE WHEAT FLOUR



## SHIP SHORTAGE BECOMES ACUTE

Delay in Construction Work in United States a Handicap to Cause of the Allies—Reports on the Progress of Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In both Administration and diplomatic circles, the allied and United States shortage of 5,000,000 tons of shipping was the subject of discussion on Friday. With the scene of building operations scattered along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and not available for actual figures, the only source of information here is the Shipping Board and the reports which come to it from the various yards. From this source the following figures are given out to this bureau:

The total amount of steel construction in progress on March 1 was 8,205,708 dead weight tons. This is made up of 5,160,300 dead weight tons under contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and 3,045,408 dead weight of requisitioned vessels. Of this total steel production, 2,121,568 dead weight tons, or approximately 25 per cent, has been completed. Of the amount of steel ships under contract and under requisition, 655,456 dead weight tons, or approximately 8 per cent, were actually completed and in service on March 1 this year, nearly a month ago. This amount of floating tonnage exceeds the output in 1916 by approximately 50 per cent.

The division of wood ship construction on March 1, according to information from the Shipping Board, had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, of a total dead weight tonnage of 1,700,000. None of these ships have been completed, but eight have been launched. The estimated program to Jan. 1 next, calls for the completion of vessels now on the ways or which have been launched as follows: 12 in May, 22 in June, 52 in July, 35 in August, 97 in September, 42 in October, seven in November, and three in December.

From the Shipping Board, also, the information is given that the building program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was being carried on, on March 8, in 151 plants, 85 of which were engaged on wooden ships and 66 on steel. The corporation classifies 81 of these plants as new, the remainder are classified as old plants. At the time of the United States' entrance into the war there were 37 steel shipyards in the country. The argument in extension of the delays in production is urged that the United States has practically had to organize a new and vast industry, and that when the necessity for the immediate construction of ships appeared, all the shipyards were filled with vessels under construction for the navy. So that it has been necessary to build and equip new yards.

With Germany hammering at the western front, with supplies for Great Britain, France and Italy an uncertainty for April and May because of the shortage of shipping, not counting troopships and supplies for the United States Army in France, the shipping situation is regarded as more than acute. Indeed, it is freely admitted that the entire allied cause depends upon it.

Brushing aside the needless causes of delay, quarrels, change of designs, and inefficiency, Shipping Board officials freely admit that the winning of the war depends upon transportation fully as much as upon men. Because the United States had not supplied ships in needed number to furnish supplies promised the Allies, British supplies were sent to this side two months ago. If Great Britain had not taken this step they would have been in straits.

### Strike Continuance Voted

Thousand Shipbuilders Involved—Improper Supervision Methods Charged

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A vote to continue their strike which they had called on Thursday and to submit their grievances to the United States Shipping Board, was passed yesterday by 1000 shipbuilders employed by the Buffalo Drydock Company.

The men charge improper methods of supervision by the company executives. They asked that an assistant superintendent, whom they charged with profanity and abuse be dismissed. No question of wages is involved in the dispute.

Edward N. Smith, general manager of the company, said tonight that the men objected to the efforts to speed up work on United States jobs. He said that the plant is almost disabled.

### EAST BOSTON FERRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—As a means of increasing the carrying capacity of the

East Boston ferries and thereby meeting to some extent the greater transportation facilities, William J. Donovan, former superintendent of ferries, recommends that the men's and women's cabins be removed from the main deck to the upper deck, and in their places the construction of two additional runs for light teams and automobiles. This would increase the carrying capacity of the boats about 75 per cent, he estimates. To build additional boats now, he points out, is practically impossible. Action on the proposal by the proper city departments is expected.

## CANADIAN PICTURE EXHIBIT FOR BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—War pictures and relics collected by the Canadian Government are coming to Boston within the next week, and will be shown under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the former Bacon store, Washington and Essex streets. The pictures are loaned to the United States Government, and will be shown for a week. This collection, gathered by Capt. Ivor Castle, the official government photographer, during actual fighting on the British front, is said to be the most realistic vision of the war that has yet come to America, chiefly because the pictures were taken by the official photographer, who had unexcelled opportunities to take the Canadians in action. All of the pictures have been wonderfully enlarged, some to life-size, by a new process, and measure anywhere from 10 by 6 feet to three feet square.

The pictures have been shown in Washington, where they were viewed by the President, Cabinet members, army and navy officials and legislators. Secretary of State Lansing said about them, "I wish every American could see these pictures, so that there might be a more general appreciation of all that Belgium and France have endured."

## NEW MERCHANT SHIPS WILL BE OF STEEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Work on the designs for 10 15,000-ton ships has been begun by marine architects. The ships, construction of which has been recommended by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, will be of steel. They will be the largest cargo-carriers under the American flag.

It is said that these vessels are to be the first of other large merchant craft to be built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Secretary of Commerce Redfield recently recommended that the Shipping Board begin the building of vessels of larger tonnage. The new vessels will be built in some of the older yards, equipped for building large naval vessels.

## ALLEGED PLOTTER ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Described as one of the most important prisoners taken by the secret service since the war began, Dr. Walter T. Scheele, German chemist, charged with being an aide of Von Papen and Boy-Ed in directing German intrigue in America, will be brought to New York from Cuba on Monday. The specific charge is that he plotted to destroy ocean liners.

## ELEVATED EMPLOYEES SECURED

BOSTON, Mass.—Employees for the Boston Elevated Railway have been secured through the Boston office of the United States Government employment service, 53 Canal Street, and records show that 268 men have been placed at work for that company since the Elevated's employment representative, F. I. Wilkins, was stationed at that office on Jan. 17, to aid in securing labor. Of the total, 52 were placed as conductors and motormen, while the remainder were put to work in the shops as carpenters, laborers, electricians, etc.

## CAMBRIDGE TRADE BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Officers in charge of the special United States Army and Navy schools connected with educational institutions in this city will be the guests at the annual dinner of the Board of Trade next Wednesday and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will be the main speaker. This meeting will follow the annual elections on the afternoon of March 27.

## LOAN CERTIFICATE ISSUE CLOSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Subscriptions to the latest issue of \$500,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, floated in preparation for the third Liberty Loan, closed last night, and early reports from federal reserve banks indicated it had been taken in full. Payments Thursday alone amounted to \$395,000,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INQUIRY

Australian Royal Commission Reports a Severe Condemnation of Certain Methods in Federal Defense Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Revealing the fact that there is not less than \$6,000,000 worth of military stores in possession of the Commonwealth Government of which probably one-third is excess and may be wasted, the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the business methods of the Defense Department has been published.

The report was presented to the Government on Nov. 13, 1917, but was not made available, in spite of press criticism, until Feb. 14, 1918. It is a severe condemnation of certain methods in use in the Defense Department, particularly in regard to overstocking, lack of adequate fire protection, and the need for training and business experience on the part of officers assisting the Quartermaster-General and the Director of Equipment.

The commission's report points out that, late in 1915, the Commonwealth Government proposed to equip and dispatch from Australia three additional divisions of troops, but later it was decided to send only one division from Australia and to form the other two divisions from Australian reinforcements available in Egypt. Apparently the Quartermaster-General's Department continued to pour in stores on the basis of three divisions instead of one. So great was the accumulation, that notwithstanding the issues of stores which have since been made, the ordnance stores are greatly overstocked.

The commission found that proper records of the actual cost of military stores purchased had not been kept. On the information available, however, the cost of available stocks was estimated at not less than \$6,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 probably represented excess stocks. "After provision for interest, storage, and maintenance, the cost of holding these excess stocks approximates \$100,000 a year," says the report.

As illustrating the danger of heavy loss from fire, the report states that at one store alone \$300,000 worth of khaki cloth was stored without adequate provision against fire.

The report criticizes the hard and fast rates of pay which, it says, only attracted the unskilled, and burdened the department with many employees of very poor caliber.

Praise is given to the base records office, the dental section, the embarkation of troops, the keeping of personal records of members of the A. I. F., and, in the majority of cases, to the hospital administration.

Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defense, in his reply to the charges of the Royal Commission, states that he does not complain of the criticism, and considers that, in the circumstances, the Government should be satisfied that the Defense Department has done remarkably well. The report, he says, is in the main complimentary, and even when critical admits the difficulties that have had to be grappled with.

The Minister points out that in addition to administering the huge Defense Department, which is kept at the rate of between \$50,000,000 and \$70,000,000 a year, he has acted as Prime Minister for seven months, and has had to face four political campaigns in three years, the latter necessitating his absence from administration for protracted periods. He continues:

"The rapid and enormous expansion of the Defense Department which has had to take place to meet the exigencies of war, the gathering up of staffs from all sorts of material, the constant replacement of officers who have suddenly been sent to the front, the frequent changes of heads of branches, the restriction placed upon me as Minister in the choice of

temporary clerical and labor staffs by the ruling of preference to unionists imposed by the policy of previous governments, which I had to enforce, the rapid fluctuation in the number of recruits going into camps in the several states, the uncertainty of the numbers to be provided for, the possibility of conscription on two occasions, and the necessity to have adequate supplies to meet any sudden influx of recruits are all factors that have to be considered when weighing the criticism directed by the commission."

## RECLASSIFICATION OF HAY IS SOUGHT

New England Growers and Dealers Want an Opportunity to Help Supply Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Hay growers and dealers in New England, many of whom have found it difficult to supply the army camps and cantonments in New England with hay of the quality demanded by the United States army specifications, decided at a meeting in this city on Friday, to ask for a reclassification of hay, so as to admit the more extended use of hay grown in New England, which they claim to be equal in merit to that raised in other sections of the United States.

The new hay classification schedule adopted at the meeting will be submitted to the National Hay Association, which formulated the specifications upon which the army officers have been basing their purchases.

Walter B. Farmer of Hampden Falls, N. H., who presided at the meeting, declared that the hay grown in New England, while different from the grades raised in the middle and western sections of the United States, is of good quality and that New England hay growers should have the opportunity of supplying camps within a comparatively short distance of their farms.

Lieut. Levi Robinson of Camp Devens told the conference that the Government is desirous of securing good hay, but that it must be of that variety which is indorsed by the National Hay Association and the quartermaster general's department.

## FIFTEEN YEARS FOR DISOBEYING ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, AYER, Mass.—Private John J. Casey of Lynn, Mass., a member of Battery A, of the three hundred third field artillery, has been sentenced to 15 years, where he will begin a 15-year sentence at hard labor following his conviction by general court-martial on a charge of disobeying orders. The sentence is the first of its kind imposed here, and camp officials believe it will establish a precedent in dealing with similar situations which may come up. In addition to the sentence given Casey, he was dishonorably discharged from the army and deprived of all pay allowances due, or to become due him.

## Failed to Register for Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—One year in the East Cambridge House of Correction was the sentence given Raffael Schavene of Lynn, Mass., by Judge Morton in the United States District Court on Friday for failure to register for the army draft, and at the expiration of that time he will be turned over to the Immigration Department, and probably will be deported to his former home in Italy.

## DARTMOUTH WINS DEBATE

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College debating teams won a dual debate with Brown tonight, the judge's decisions here and at Providence being in their favor. The question was, "Resolved, that the President of the United States should be elected by a plurality of the popular vote." Dartmouth defended the negative here and the affirmative at Providence.

## GERMAN ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Agitators Busy in Both Argentina and Uruguay—Money Said to Be Supplied in Large Sums to Foment Labor Turmoil

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The

belief is widespread that German agitators still are using large sums of German money transferred from New York to foment revolutionary labor troubles in Argentina and Uruguay. It has been stated in government circles here that Ambassador Naon was bringing from Washington proofs of the activity of German agents in fostering conspiracies against the governments of those two South American countries and Brazil.

It is thought here that both Argentina and Uruguay have been kept in continual turmoil through labor troubles and anarchistic outbreaks solely for the purpose of interfering with any assistance they are able to give the Entente Allies, and with the oblique cause of seriously damaging the financial condition of allied industries which have been established in these two republics.

Argentine officials have received official information regarding large deposits of German funds in New York which were transferred to South America when the United States was on the brink of war, it being apparent that the money could be used to better advantage in neutral countries. These funds were sent to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Lima, Santiago de Chile and Buenos Aires, with the largest deposits centered in this city. The Buenos Aires fund alone at one time is said to have reached a balance of 25,000,000 marks, distributed among several German banking houses here.

It is stated that portions of this money were spent for the purchase of arms and ammunition for use in Brazil and it is frankly admitted, even in Brazil, that only the entrance of Brazil into the war put a definite end to these plans.

While these plans were solely military as far as Brazil was concerned, the German agitators in Uruguay and Argentina have in content to spend their money keeping laborers and anarchists busy in their work of destruction. It is believed here that most of the agitators have been led by German agents who came here from the United States and that one serious railroad strike in Argentina was engineered by the same German subject who attempted a similar paralyzation of traffic in the United States.

The first serious outbreak of this kind was in the American packing houses in Montevideo. This strike was sudden and entirely unexpected and the Government was puzzled at the length of time during which apparently penniless laborers were able to hold out in the unusual and unreasonable demands that had been framed for them by the strike agitators.

These labor troubles soon spread across the river into Argentina, and the country has not been free of more or less serious uprisings among the laborers and anarchists for the last four months. Property has been destroyed, soldiers and innocent people shot down, and many acres of crops burned.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN AS FOUR-MINUTE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Speaking competitions are to be held in the public schools of Rhode Island soon for the purpose of selecting Junior Four Minute Men to carry on a campaign among younger folks on the objects of the United States in the

war and the urgency of subscribing to Liberty loans and war savings stamps. Prof. John F. Greene of Brown University, head of the School Bureau of the State War Savings Committee, is in charge of the program.

Every pupil winning in his school will be officially designated as a Junior Four Minute Man, and a suitable certificate from the national Government awarded him. In addition, the names of all winners will be forwarded to Washington and enrolled there. The movement is expected to arouse the interest of children in public affairs of the day and to give them a thorough understanding of the causes of the war and the duties of all citizens to their country in the present situation.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has addressed an appeal to the school children to aid in the thrift movement by the purchase of war savings and thrift stamps.

## IMPROVED COALING FACILITIES NEEDED

E. N. Hurley Announces Shipping Board Is Endeavoring to Enlarge Bunkering Arrangements

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the fact that the fast-growing merchant marine of the United States has developed a new problem for the Shipping Board, namely, improvement of bunkering facilities so that cargo carriers may not waste valuable days in waiting for fuel before beginning a voyage, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, has announced here that the board was undertaking in conjunction with other branches of the Government a survey of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports to see how the coaling arrangements can be enlarged and improved.

Present facilities, which are taxed with the volume of business now in hand must be at least doubled to expedite the movement of ships, whose number will increase two and perhaps three times, according to existing plans. Opportunities for taking on fuel oil also must be enlarged, as 35 per cent of the new ships will be oil burners.

Bunkering arrangements in the East will be improved to the greatest practicable extent, but as eastern ports already have almost all the business they can handle, officials believe the greatest relief to be afforded will be in sending new ships to other ports on the South Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports. They say trade with South and Central America, for instance, will be expedited if handled from ports farther south than New York, which is the natural origin for European shipments.

## GENERAL BELL SEES VICTORY FOR ALLIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There is not the slightest occasion for pessimism or discouragement, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the seventy-seventh division of the national army, declared on Friday in his first interview since his return from the fighting front in France. "We are engaged in a serious undertaking, but there is no reason for doubting that we will finally accomplish our task and accomplish it thoroughly," General Bell said.

## YALE WINNER OF COLLEGE DEBATES

BOSTON, Mass.—Yale won the triangular debate with Harvard and Princeton Friday evening by defeating Harvard at New Haven and Princeton at Princeton. Princeton won the Cambridge end of the debate with Harvard.

The question debated was: "Resolved, that the Government is financing the war should in the future obtain the larger percentage of the funds from taxes than from bonds."

## REVIVAL OF RIVER TRADE EXPECTED

Cities on Upper Mississippi and Also on Other Waterways Making Unusual Preparations for Increase in Business

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Friends of the river-revival movement along the upper Mississippi this week have been widely quoting the published opinion of R. L. Marzolph, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Muscatine, Ia., relative to the future of the waterways movement. Mr. Marzolph after an exhaustive study of the situation believes that the summer will witness a development of the river traffic that will once more put the Mississippi into direct competition with the railways.

Amazing results may be expected within the next few months, he indicates, and the railroads will be brought to take water transportation into consideration in quoting freight tariffs. "River transportation cost is usually two-thirds the cost of all rail transportation," he says.

"With St. Paul, Minneapolis, Moline, Rock Island,avenport and Muscatine on the upper Mississippi preparing for modern terminal and storage equipment; Tuscaloosa and Demopolis on the Warrior river; Montgomery, Selma and Mobile on the Alabama; Memphis voting \$500,000 bonds for terminal construction; Greenville, Miss., actively tackling the problem; La Salle, Ill., planning river-rail facilities; Peoria considering reclamation of a large area by a quay, with modern terminals connecting rail and river; government barges in service and the success of the experiments lately made in barge-line traffic, there is every reason to believe that river cities are on the verge of a great era of prosperity.

"Cities in this immediate section are in the geographical center of an extended system of inland waterways, and their use is being encouraged by the department of commerce. Well might the manufacturers and merchants in the near future look to this river for supplies of coal, lumber, iron and steel, live stock, shells, fruits, vegetables and other commodities."

## THREE ARRESTS ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two enemy aliens and one naturalized American were arrested yesterday and held in heavy bail on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by furnishing defective gauges for torpedoes used on American warships. The men under arrest are Fritz Blieret, assistant to the general manager of the United States Gauge Company of Sellersville, Pa.; William Hendricks, general foreman, and George Schubert, foreman.

## WEINBERG RELEASED ON BAIL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Israel Weinberg, a jitney bus driver, has been released on bail, after being in jail since July 27, 1916, on nine charges of murder, growing out of a Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion. Weinberg was acquitted of one charge, and six others were dismissed. The bail was \$15,000 for the two charges still pending against him. The release was on order of the State Supreme Court.

## CANAL DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Richard M. Blatchford has been detailed to command the Panama Canal Department. It has been announced that he already has left for his new post.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

## Beginning Monday, March 25th Our Important Annual Spring Sale

Which presents to patrons an unusual and timely opportunity to select their Spring Apparel from our extensive assortments of

SPRING MILLINERY  
BLOUSES GOWNS SUITS COATS FURS  
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL NECKWEAR

Lingerie, Negligees and the Various Smart Accessories of the Fashionable Feminine Wardrobe

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SPRING SALE is to offer our patrons complete assortments of the smart Spring Fashions in the distinctive models characteristic of this house; new styles reproduced or adapted from the world's master creators, and to prepare the sale at just the right time and offering the additional inducement of excellent values.

SLATTERY VALUE GIVING consists of giving customers the maximum return in style, service and satisfaction at the most moderate prices. Slattery merchandise is produced to do the unusual in all these things. This is a time to buy good things, things that look well, that last and satisfy: a time to buy Slattery apparel.

E. T. Slattery Co.  
Tremont Street, Boston  
Opposite Boston Common

Established 1867

## R.H. WHITE Co

THE NEW Colored Silk  
Sun - and - Rain  
(Waterproof)  
"Annweather"  
Umbrellas




They provide comfort for both days of pelting rain and days of sunny skies.  
A most attractive accessory to any costume in Spring or Summer are the  
BAGDADSATIN COVERS  
A Novelty This Year  
There's a most varied array of fascinating new plaids and stripes as well as new solid shades in silk covers.

Colors—Navy, purple, green, taupe and brown.

SPORT HANDLES  
Ivory Rings—Arm Swings—  
or silk cord or leather loop  
Substantially Made  
on 10-inch frames  
Light in weight  
Wooden shank, not steel  
Slightly under regulation size  
\$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50,  
\$8, \$9, \$10, \$12  
R. H. WHITE CO.

Women's Footwear of Superiority  
One of our new models for Spring. A new Nut Brown shade. Military Heel and a good weight comfortable sole which will hold the shape. This shoe will appeal to our high-class trade.  
We also carry this in black.  
HOSE TO MATCH THE MOST DELICATE SHADES  
DISTINCTIVE SHOES FOR MEN  
Unlimited Assortment and Attractive Prices  
The Store with the Genial Atmosphere  
JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.  
40-51 TEMPLE PLACE  
J.P. & N.C.O.





## ARTILLERY FIRING AT CAMP DEVENS

Maj.-Gen. Hodges Issues a Notice for People to Keep Out of Area Between Nashua River and Spectacle Pond Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Orders have been issued by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, warning all concerned that artillery firing will be commenced next week on the ranges, the order reading as follows: "It is contemplated that target practice for the artillery will begin at this cantonment on March 25. The unsafe areas containing targets for the present lie between the Nashua River and a north-and-south line through Spectacle Pond. No firing will be done before 7:30 a. m., or after 4:30 p. m., and none on Sundays. Range guards will be provided. All persons are warned to keep outside of this danger space during the firing." Mounted guards will scour the restricted areas, it is said, on Monday morning just before the three hundred and first artillery fires its first shot.

Brig.-Gen. William S. McNair will supervise the work which will be performed by noncommissioned men in the artillery school. It is planned to shoot from the top of Observation Hill, and until the non-coms pass the preliminary stages of instruction, experienced officers and those graduated from the Ft. Sill (Okla.) school of fire, will manipulate the pieces.

Fifty artesian wells are being sunk here for the purpose of increasing the water supply which at times has been limited. The wells are of the siphon type, each 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and are situated near the present wells.

Maj. John J. Dowling and Maj. Franklin J. Balch have joined the base hospital personnel, coming here for a course in military procedure, and Maj. E. P. Joslin has left for a tour of inspection to other cantonments as a detail of the work for the closer coordination of all the national army camps. The new commander of the sanitary train, Maj. Charles A. Brown of New York City, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Capt. Q. A. S. McKean of the Post Exchange Council is now casual officer and has charge of unattached soldiers in camp.

### Naval Reserves Lead

Many Recruits Received in Various Branches of Service

BOSTON, Mass.—Recruiting for the naval reserves led all other branches of the service on Friday, when 29 men were accepted, the army being next in order with a total of 30 recruits passing the qualifying examinations at the station on Tremont Row. Thirty men were signed up for the regular navy, and the merchant marine accepted 19 recruits. In the British-Canadian ranks there were 18 volunteers, and the regular army signed up nine men who were sent to different stations, the majority going to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. The marine corps accepted four out of 15 candidates.

Instructions have been received at the marine corps recruiting station from Lieut.-Col. C. B. Hatch, inspector of the eastern division, to enlist every desirable man possible, the order stating that waivers might be requested in some cases. No registered man of draft age will be accepted without a certificate from his local board, and the minimum age has been reduced to 18 years. Any man between the ages of 18 and 35 years is eligible for service, according to the new order.

Major-General Wood has telegraphed the army recruiting station officials, asking that his son, Osborne Cutler Wood, who recently enlisted as a private, remain here until March 25 before being sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. Private Wood is living in Cambridge, and he has been connected with the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps since he entered Harvard College.

About 50 men are needed by the naval reserves in connection with duty in France in the care and repair of aeronautical instruments. Expert watchmakers are desired, and the enrollment is for four years, although active duty ceases at the close of the war, and men will then be discharged upon application. The pay is \$67.50 a month with board and lodging provided.

### Military Assembly for Funds

BOSTON, Mass.—To secure funds for the purchase of smilge books and the maintenance of Liberty theaters in various army camps and cantonments, a military assembly will be held in the Copley Plaza Hotel on

Monday evening, April 1, the affair being arranged by the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Military Entertainment Council, with Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman as chairman.

The entire affair will be carried out along military lines, and a squad of picked men from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., will salute the colors, the ceremony taking place at 10 o'clock, with colored lights contributing to the attractiveness of the scene.

From 8 until 9 o'clock there will be a concert, while during the remainder of the evening music will be furnished by the Dartmouth Jazz Orchestra, the Navy Yard Welfare Band, and the United States Naval Radio School Jazz Orchestra. Musical numbers will be rendered by the Dartmouth College Glee Club, and organizations from Harvard College and other Boston schools will contribute vocal numbers.

All divisions of the army and navy will be represented, and it is expected that Governor McCall, Mayor Peters of Boston, and other officials will be in attendance.

### Tank to Reach Boston April 4

BOSTON, Mass.—The British war tank, which will not reach Boston until April 4, it has been announced by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, and during its stay in New England it will be used for recruiting purposes.

Enlistments in various cities are recorded in good numbers, and in Lynn, Mass., several recruits for the Jewish forces to guard Palestine are being secured, city officials there taking an active part in enlisting men. On Tuesday evening, Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, at the head of the Boston Mission, Capt. T. F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards, and Lieut. J. S. Welt of the Cameronian Highlanders will go to Fitchburg, Mass., where a rally will be held, a street parade, led by the Fitchburg Pipe Band, being a feature of the occasion.

Today there were several enlistments in different branches of the British-Canadian Army, and others made application or asked information concerning some special part of the service in which they were interested.

### Northeastern Headquarters

BOSTON, Mass.—Brigadier-General Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, will officially command Capt. Murray B. Dilley, commanding the army post in Burlington, Vt., for the record made in the way of war risk insurance. Capt. Michael J. Moore, department insurance officer, said today that the average policy in the department is \$8700, policies to date having been written amounting to \$133,000,000.

Capt. Herbert E. Fleischer and Capt. Julian Codman of the quartermaster corps department have been detached from local service, and on Monday will leave for other points. Maj. Murray Baldwin, retired, who has been attached to the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, has been relieved from duty there and assigned to the quartermaster department at northeastern headquarters.

Col. Gonzales S. Bingham is to leave for his new post in charge of the general supply depot of the quartermaster corps, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sunday, his successor, Col. S. Field Dallam, having taken over the department.

### French Battery Recalled

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Government has recalled for its own use the battery of French 75's which the Yale artillery corps has been using for instruction purposes, and British guns of the same caliber with carriages and fire control equipment will be sent as a substitute. Instructions will not be interrupted and probably the French guns will be returned shortly.

### Water Tender Arrested

BOSTON, Mass.—Michael Lannon, a water tender at Commonwealth Pier, was turned over to United States Marshal Mitchell on Friday charged with having liquor in his possession. He was found in company with three sailors near City Square. The Charlestown police officials found in his possession five half-pint bottles of whiskey and six quarts and one pint of ale.

### Harvard Corps to Take Part

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps will participate in the third Liberty Loan drive in this city on April 6, and will march in the All-American parade which will be a feature of the campaign.

### RAILWAY ORDER IS ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railways, has issued an order providing that all cash demand loans and deposits and time drafts appearing on railroad companies' books at close of business Dec. 31, 1917, were for railway purposes, and therefore subject to control and audit of the Director-General.

## BELGIAN ATTITUDE OF MR. GOMPERS

President of Labor Federation Writes Minister Pledging His Full Accord With President Wilson's Stated War Aims

Service of the United Press Association  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has written to the Belgian Minister here pledging his full accord with President Wilson's war aims. The letter follows:

"My dear Mr. Cartier: You advised me that you have received information from your Government that there is published in the press of Germany an article attributing to me a statement that I suggested, as the best solution to end the war, the division of Belgium on the following basis: The north of Belgium to go to Holland and the south to France, in consequence of which, France would renounce all claims on Alsace-Lorraine. You say, too, that the press in Germany published that I declared that ethnographically speaking, there is no such thing as a Belgian people."

"I have visited Belgium on two occasions and have found her people absolute and distinct, with ability, energy and character, and surely they have given a mighty good accounting of themselves, not only on the battlefields, but also in the heroic resistance of the laboring classes against German outrages and tyranny. I am proud of being enlisted in the cause which shall make for the complete restoration of your outraged country and people. I therefore beg to assure you that not only have I never uttered such thoughts in my mind. The whole story is another false fabrication made in Germany. I am proud to be in full accord with President Wilson and the war aims of the United States so clearly set forth by him. I have the honor to remain, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor."

### LOWER LUMBER PRICE FOR RAILWAYS ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lumber interests have been asked by the War Industries Board to furnish material to railroads at the same prices charged the Government since the railroads are now virtually a part of the Government. Representatives of the industry, who conferred with the board, did not receive the proposal favorably. They said they feared complication would ensue when the railroads returned to private control.

The present government price has not been changed since December and the lumber producers are asking for an increase because of increased wages and cost of materials. The minimum wage paid for labor they say has increased since December from \$1.70 to \$2.50 per day.

### ROBERT LUCE A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Robert Luce, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, today announced his candidacy for Congress in the Thirteenth District, to succeed Congressman William H. Carter, who has announced that he will not again be a candidate. The district includes Brighton, Waltham, Brookline, Newton, Mr. Luce is president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

### BOYS TO BE PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Boys who serve their country this summer by offering themselves for farm work will be protected against men who would hire them for selfish rather than patriotic purposes, is the guarantee of Stephen R. Dow, chairman of the Massachusetts

setts Committee on Public Safety. It appears that in a few places last season, some men in purely private enterprise stooped so low as to grasp the services of such worthy youth. "This, however," as Mr. Dow says, "was only in the case of those boys who were not organized under the state committee. The Committee on Public Safety calls upon boys to join the official movement, and be assured of an honest application of their services. Many camp supervisors this year will be graduates of agricultural schools. Boys, next week is enrollment week."

## NEW LIBERTY LOAN PLANS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and chairmen of a number of local Liberty Loan campaign committees, are in Washington conferring with Secretary McAdoo regarding the next Liberty Loan, to be launched on April 6. Interest rates, amounts, and other features of the third big loan are dependent largely upon the results of these conferences. The first conference was held yesterday. Secretary McAdoo is obtaining the views of the bankers, business men, and the country generally, before the campaign is opened.

It is understood that Secretary McAdoo has decided tentatively the amount of the loan, but that he desires to hold a final consultation with men outside of official Washington before submitting his recommendations to Congress. Mr. McAdoo is also anxious to obtain the opinion of these men regarding the probable rate of interest. At present there is a divergence of opinion among Treasury Department officials as to the advisability of letting the rate remain at 4 per cent or raising it to 4 1/2 per cent.

## TRENCHES TO BE MADE IN BIG NEW YORK PARK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Differences of opinion have developed here over the question of whether the New York Liberty Loan Committee should be allowed to reproduce in Central Park a system of trenches like those occupied by United States troops in France as a measure of arousing enthusiasm in the next bond selling campaign. Mayor John F. Hylan told the Board of Estimate that "artists should take a vacation until the end of the war."

## ARTILLERY PLANTS ABOUT FINISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virtual completion of 16 plants for the manufacture of mobile artillery cannon for the American army is announced by the gun division of the Bureau of Ordnance. It sums up its other accomplishments as follows: Construction of smokeless powder plants in face of the necessity of doubling the present output. Expenditure of approximately \$40,000,000 for plant facilities to manufacture artillery cannon.

### GOVERNOR SIGNS TWO BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall has signed the bill for reorganization of the assessing department of the city of Boston. The legislation was petitioned for by Mayor Peters. The Governor also signed the bill for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be expended by the State Department of Agriculture for renting labor-saving machinery to Massachusetts farmers in order to intensify the agricultural production of the State.

### ALLEGED ESPIONAGE CHARGED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York was arrested today at Willow Springs, Mo., by federal officers on a charge of violating the Espionage Act. She will be brought here tomorrow.

## HOME LINE RELIEF SECTORS ARE HELD

Chicago Charity Organizations, Under Central Council of Social Agencies, Doing Systematized and Practical Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The campaign for war-time domestic relief, which is being promoted by the Central Council of Social Agencies in this city under the rallying cry of "Hold the Home Lines," has met with a gratifying measure of success, but as the demands are increasing it has been decided to continue solicitation.

The Central Council of Social Agencies is an aggregation of some 200 relief organizations operating in Chicago. The purpose is coordination in activity. When the United States entered the war last April, these various bodies suddenly found themselves without the income necessary to carry on their work. Absorption of public thought on the coming struggle overseas deprived the home workers of support.

Charles W. Folds, president of the United Charities, called a meeting of the five largest organizations within the Central Council, and then the latter body took up the problem, appealing, in turn, to the Citizens' War Board, which preceded the State Council of Defense. "War conditions," said an appeal issued by the War Board, "inevitably result in dislocations in industrial and social life which aggravate very seriously the physical, social and moral needs to which these Chicago charity organizations (the Chicago charities) are laboring so faithfully to minister. If the support of these organizations should fail at the very time when they are faced by a formidable increase in their burdens, the result to the community must be disastrous."

It was not until last December, however, that the campaign got under way, and by that time the State Council of Defense, through its chairman, Samuel Insull, gave financial help in presenting to the public the case of "Holding the Home Lines."

The ways and means committee, headed by Eugene T. Lies, general superintendent of the United Charities, and the publicity committee, directed by Bernard C. Roloff, have enjoyed the support of many bills, and the silent appeal of pamphlets, many distributed through the courtesy of the utility corporations, goes on.

The tenor of the appeal is taken from Secretary of War Baker's statement on military preparations. The Secretary was speaking of the day when the heroes return to America after having won democracy's battle. "We must be able to tell them," he declared, "...that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for the same cause while they were fighting there."

Governor Lowden has interested himself in "Holding the Home Lines," not only in Chicago, but throughout Illinois. "This is the time for sacrifice," said the Governor, "but not the sacrifice of the helpless."

According to the Central Council of Social Agencies, there are a number of "sectors" to the "Home Lines" which must be held. These include settlements; correction, legal and reform agencies; children's agencies and

institutions; day nurseries; relief agencies; homes for working women and girls, etc. Conditions on each "sector" have been explained in meetings, the local press has cooperated, and, so far as the United Charities organization—the most important of the Central Council—is concerned, results have proved that the people of Chicago are not going to sacrifice the helpless.

Here, as elsewhere, the war has borne on the poor, and one feature which calls especially for attention is that concerning the children. W. S. Reynolds, president of the Central Council, says more than 10,000 children were cared for last year. Since war was declared there has been an average increase of 35 per cent in the number of applications for temporary care for children. The guardians of these 10,000 children are in debt \$76,000 for food, clothing and protection for their wards. There will be needed \$280,000 more than is now in sight to care adequately for these children during 1918.

## SCOTT NEARING PUTS IN NOT GUILTY PLEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plea of not guilty to charges of violating the Espionage Act by the publication and distribution of a pamphlet called "The Great Madness" were entered in the Federal Court here today by Scott Nearing, in his own behalf and by the American Socialist Society, through Morris Hillquit, counsel. Mr. Nearing was paroled in custody of his counsel, pending the furnishing of \$5000 cash bail.

### APPEAL AGAINST DISCHARGE

HALIFAX, N. S.—Application for a review of the decision of supreme court justice, Mr. Russell, who recently discharged Captain Lamedoc of the French munitions ship Mont Blanc and Pilot Francis Mackay on habeas corpus proceedings, will be heard by the court on April 2. Captain Lamedoc and Pilot Mackay were awaiting trial on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the explosion aboard the Mont Blanc on Dec. 6. Since his release Captain Lamedoc left here for New York. The application for a review is in the nature of an appeal.

### FREE SEED TEST ANNOUNCED

DURHAM, N. H.—New Hampshire farmers were called upon to exert special care with their seeds this year as a part of the state food production campaign, in a statement today, by Prof. F. W. Taylor of New Hampshire College. "Farmers and gardeners should buy no seeds that have not been tested," he said, "and if they saved their own seeds, they should either test them or send them to the State College, where they will be tested free of charge." The college, Professor Taylor added, has enlarged its facilities to meet the demands for this work.

### MERGER OF EXPRESS COMPANIES

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Industrial Traffic League at its convention here went on record as favoring a merger of all express companies into one firm, but opposed government ownership as a means of bringing this about.

### TECH MUSICAL CLUBS

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual spring concert and assembly of the combined Technology musical clubs has been announced for April 17 at the Hotel Somerset.

## MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE "SYSTEM"

Representative Wonson Said to Have Been Criticizing Methods of Legislature and Not Any of Its Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Reflection upon the charges against the Massachusetts Legislature, taken up by Speaker Cox and the House Rules Committee this week, has caused some members to see a distinction between the purport of the published statements of Representative Carlton W. Wonson of Gloucester, and the interpretation which appears to some to have been placed upon these statements by certain House leaders. It is plain to many members of the House that Mr. Wonson merely condemned, regardless of any inelegant phraseology he might have used, "the system" which his two months in the Legislature has revealed to him is in vogue on Beacon Hill.

The point was made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Wonson did not, outwardly at least, charge anything in the nature of corruption or the improper use of money to influence legislation, notwithstanding that the cross-examination of the Gloucester delegate by the Rules Committee seemed to center upon such a possibility.

Members seem to agree that the full contention of Mr. Wonson is probably best summed up in these words, found in his printed statement: "The Initiative and Referendum will be a corking good club in the people's hands, although the rotten system of invisible government in the Massachusetts House of Representatives will not be wholly eliminated till we take the appointing power of committees away from the Speaker and put it within the power of its members and have the Speaker elected by the people like the Lieutenant-Governor."

Many members agree that it is the committee-appointing power that lies at the center of "the system" which is so objectionable to some. They say this power vested solely in the hands of the Speaker cannot help but develop favorites in the House; and it was these favorites which Mr. Wonson is supposed to have referred to when he mentioned "the Speaker's faithful."

Among many members who openly denounced this system, Representative Robert B. Martin of Hyde Park is especially critical. He made it very plain, however, that those who oppose "the system" have not the least personal animus against Speaker Cox, whose ability to direct the House is respected by Republicans and Democrats alike. Mr. Martin, like many others, would like to see a change, and now that a start has been made, it is thought that time could be spent no better than in overcoming this "fly in the ointment."

The ultimate of "the system," many members agree, is ably expressed in Mr. Wonson's words: "Every day scores and scores of measures to relieve the people in general—to better humanity and put more joy into living—are being, I say, thrown out of the window without even being read by 99 per cent of the members sitting in the seats."

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NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST CASH STORE

## Spring Apparel

Braided Suits  
for Spring  
19.75

Silk Poplin  
Dresses  
10.98



(Illustrated.) Handsome styles of all wool poplin, lined with broadcast tussah and trimmed with silky mohair braid. Belted coat with large buckle back and front, white silk bengaline collar. Value \$25.00.

(Illustrated.) A stunning overskirt model, trimmed smartly with buttons. Very carefully tailored. Tan, gray, blue and black. Worth \$13.50. Another style in the fashionable bolero effect.

## Spring Millinery

The Best Values and the Largest Assortments in New England!

H. & D. Famous  
Trimmed Hats  
At 4.98



Every fashionable color and every conceivable shape, trimmed in scores of fascinating ways with the favored materials of the season.

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Creations  
That Give a  
New Joy to Spring

Tailored Suits  
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## MASSACHUSETTS TO ACT ON PROHIBITION

With Republicans Rests Power to Determine Whether This State Will Join Ranks of Ten Which Have Ratified Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—While national prohibition in the United States is not in itself a political question, most members of the Massachusetts Legislature will face the ratification issue next week with a full appreciation of the fact that with the Republicans alone rests the power to determine whether this State will, or will not, join the ranks of the 10 southern and western states which already have ratified.

The Republicans so overwhelmingly control the Legislature that they have the numerical strength to defeat the brewers' referendum and to vote ratification even if they were to be faced by a solid Democratic opposition, which is by no means a certainty, of course.

In the House of Representatives, where the debate is due to open on Tuesday afternoon, the Republicans outnumber the Democrats 3 to 1. In the Senate, where it is conceded that the biggest fight is likely to be waged, the party responsibility is even greater, the upper branch being 9 to 2 Republicans. Just how the two branches line up politically today is shown by these figures:

Party	House	Senate
Republican	177	33
Democrat	57	7
Republican-Democrat	1	1
Socialist	1	1
Independent-Citizen	1	1
	237	40

There are two vacancies in the Republican ranks of the House and one in the Democratic. It is possible that Representative-elect Josiah Babcock Jr. of Milton, a Republican, may be qualified before the Governor and Council in time to vote on prohibition. Whether a special Council meeting will be called for this purpose rests with Governor McCall, who is expected to be back in the city on Monday.

Only a majority vote is required for ratification, that is, 119 in the House, counting existing vacancies, and 20 in the Senate; providing, of course, that all members are present and voting.

One of the Democratic senators, William E. Russell of Cambridge, comes from a dry city, and what his position will be on the roll call is of special interest. But in the face of the overwhelming Republican strength, should ratification fail or the referendum prevail, some believe the Republicans will have difficulty in again pressing their claim that they "are not the rum party of Massachusetts." It is pointed out that if the Republican leaders cannot win the goal of ratification, they can at least see to it that the "shirk" referendum, which no prohibitionist wants, is blocked.

### Ratification Campaign

Rhode Island W. C. T. U. Plans Resumption of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for the resumption of the campaign for the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment by the General Assembly were formed at a meeting of the state W. C. T. U. here, Friday. Among the steps which the union considered for use in keeping the issue alive in this State were the publication of up-to-date articles on prohibition in leaflets, addresses at public meetings, showing the value of a sober nation during the period of reconstruction, dissemination of prohibition data in the public schools, formation of children's teams and a membership drive.

The immediate need is for the organization to see that in every representative and senatorial district, men are elected to the Legislature who will openly commit themselves to ratification, said Mrs. D. K. Livingston, who was active in the ratification campaign last winter. One of the best plans for securing ratification, said Mrs. Livingston, is for the local units to make their towns and cities dry so that the state representatives will not vote against the amendment because they do not want to alienate their constituents, if for no other reason. An account of the lobbying carried on by the dry organization at the General Assembly was given by Mrs. Livingston.

The part played by the W. C. T. U. in the recent campaign for ratification was told by Miss Mary E. Olney, state corresponding secretary. "We have no cause for discouragement even though the ratification by Rhode Island has been indefinitely postponed. We have been more than 40 years in getting the amendment presented and the increasing public sentiment for national prohibition is a very encouraging sign." Miss Olney said that some of the branches had had to cancel some of their winter sessions on account of the coal shortage and asked if anyone had heard of any brewery closing for the same reason.

Mrs. George F. Rooke, president of the organization, opened the meeting

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with the announcement that open discussion would take the place of the usual addresses. Recommendations concerning membership campaign were offered and it is expected that with the advance of the prohibition movement, the W. C. T. U. will increase its numbers. A prohibition program was discussed and ways in which the war has increased the work of the organization were detailed. Miss Georgie Ross, who has been awarded a gold medal for prohibition songs, sang three selections.

## DAYLIGHT-SAVING PLAN IS APPROVED

City of Cleveland, Which Adopted It in 1914, Has Operated Under It the Year Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The action of the United States Congress in passing a universal daylight-saving law will have a somewhat curious effect on the city of Cleveland, which since May 1, 1914, has been operating under a daylight-saving ordinance of its own.

At midnight of May, 1914, the people of Cleveland advanced the hands of their clocks one hour, and have never turned them back. This was accomplished simply by the adoption of a city ordinance making eastern standard time the legal time for the city of Cleveland. There has never been any serious attempt to change this schedule, and the example has proved so beneficial from every standpoint that the city of Detroit and several Ohio towns later followed Cleveland's action in this matter. Now comes a law making the advancement of the clocks' hands general, but change over semi-annually.

The announcement of the action of Congress in this matter was at once followed by an announcement by the Republican councilmanic floor leader that he would introduce a resolution in that body pledging Cleveland's support of the federal measure. Under the proposed resolution it is expected that the city will continue to use its present eastern standard time until Oct. 2 next. This would govern until March, 1919, when the city would go back to the present system for another six months. The effect would be to make Cleveland time uniform with the rest of the State, which it now is not and continue the present time until October, when the city, together with the rest of the State, would return to standard central time.

On the other hand, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, which was largely instrumental in giving Cleveland its advantages that it has now enjoyed for nearly four years by a continuous use of "fast time," is strongly desirous of having the congressional act amended so as to provide for "one time all the year round."

### COPPER MINE TRAINMEN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—Although the strike on the property of the Nevada Consolidated at Ely involves only the trainmen at the mines and the smelter, unless it is settled soon, it will be felt more widely when there are failures to deliver ore at the smelter, because then it may involve a cessation of work on the part of several thousand employees and thus completely prevent further production of copper. Gov. E. D. Boyle is at Ely now, undertaking to adjust the differences.

### FARM LIVE STOCK IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—According to information obtained by the Government, it is estimated that the total value of farm live stock in Canada at the present time is \$1,102,261,000. Of this amount horses represent \$429,123,000; milch cows, \$274,081,000; other cattle, \$270,595,000; sheep, \$35,576,000, and swine, \$92,886,000.

## DAYLIGHT LAW DODGING CRITICIZED

Efforts Made by Some Persons to Get Around New Federal Act by Setting Ahead the Time for Closing Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—An effort to "get around" the daylight saving law, and thus negative its beneficial effects, by establishing shopping hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., has been begun by persons who are regarded as having failed to comprehend the purpose of the measure. It has been proposed to the governing board of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston and the Retail Merchants Association, and letters on the subject have been printed.

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce, expressed his opposition to such a scheme the moment it was called to his attention. To change the shopping hours to nullify the benefits of the daylight saving plan "would seem," he said, "to be the height of folly." One purpose of daylight saving, he said, is to obtain an additional hour of daylight at the end of the day for recreation or work in gardens, and to do so without disturbing the normal course of events. "Of course," he continued, "if the stores were to close at 6 instead of 5 or 5:30, this purpose would be defeated. Not only this, but it would entirely upset train and trolley schedules and other arrangements which, it is intended, are to be left exactly as they are."

It is not believed by men who have had a part in the campaign for the adoption of the plan that any measure intended to counteract it will receive the support of employers, still less of employees. It is thought also that those who would propose such measures, and those who question its effect and anticipate inconvenience for themselves, do not understand it. Setting the clock ahead an hour, it is said, is just as simple as it sounds. About the only way its effect will be noticed by the average person is that the sun will seem to get up an hour later, and, naturally, set an hour later in the evening.

One week from today, on retiring at night, residents of the United States are expected to move their clocks and watches one hour ahead. The change in time will take effect at 2 o'clock in the morning, that being the hour when, it is believed, the least inconvenience will be caused industries and railroad schedules all over the country. Consequently, when the people arise in the morning they will be on the new time.

## RULES FOR FREIGHT TRACING ARE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It was recommended by the National Industrial Traffic League here on Friday that a joint conference of representatives of the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a committee of the league, be held to work out a set of rules for tracing freight. Recommendations that the Government take over express companies, as it had the railroads, were tabled, this bureau was informed on Friday at league headquarters.

## AVIATORS' GOGGLES FOUND DEFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—All goggles made by a New York firm with a German name which have been in use at Rockwell Field, North Island, have been destroyed or turned in for the supply officer in return for goggles of

American manufacture. It is alleged that the goggles were designed to reduce vision 15 per cent, and cause accidents by inability to judge distances properly. Another charge was that the "non-shatterable" goggles were dangerous otherwise, for they consisted of a layer of celluloid between two layers of glass. If a flying piece of steel or other object hit the outer plate, the inner one was shattered at the point of impact, throwing into the aviator's eyes. Another accusation is that the firm charged aviators from \$7.50 to \$12.50 a pair when the contract price was \$2.50. Thorough tests were made before the order for destruction was given. An investigation has been ordered to determine whether or not the defective goggles were made so deliberately to injure American aviators.

## WATER POWER NEEDED BY PAPER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testifying on Friday before the House Special Committee on Water Power, S. P. Weston, representing the American Newspaper Publishers Association, declared that the United States should not rely upon any foreign supply of material for print paper, and should prepare against an intensive competition for commerce after the war.

Mr. Weston told the committee that the supply of wood-pulp timber is always in the same general location as potential water power. He asserted that the development of new water power is necessary to make the paper industry free from foreign markets.

"We are good friends and neighbors of Canada," he said, "but I must point out to you the political significance of allowing any foreign country to control the news print of the United States when you have within your boundaries timber and water power enough to supply all your needs and a liberal amount for export."

## METHOD OF DEALING WITH LABOR DISPUTES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Labor disputes on the railways of the United States, so long as they are under the control of the Federal Government, will be handled by a system of adjustment committees. There will be a committee for the four leading brotherhoods, one for shompen and possibly another later for clerks and other classes of employees.

Mr. McAdoo has approved the general plan, drafted by W. S. Carter, director of the Railroad Administration's division of labor, after consultation with labor leaders and railway executives.

The committees, or boards, will pass on disputed rules or contract interpretations involving questions of wages or other employment conditions and their decisions will be final. They will include representatives of both labor and railway executives.

The railroad wage commission probably will not report its recommendations for wage increases for a week or more. Members deny the accuracy of reports now being circulated, purporting to forecast the decisions in precise terms.

## MONTANA SENATE IMPEACHES JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—Judge Crum of Forsyth, formerly presiding over the Fifteenth Judicial District, late on Friday was impeached by the state Senate by a unanimous vote, which forever deprives him of the right of holding office or of exercising citizenship. He was convicted of seditious utterances. The closing day's evidence indicated that Judge Crum is connected with the Sinn Féin movement. His whereabouts are unknown, as he did not appear at the trial. He has left the State.

## PACKERS BLACK LIST REVEALED

Witness at Kansas City Hearing Discloses Method of Price Control to Penalize Shippers Who Sought Other Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The existence of a secret book, in which the packers kept a record of all shippers who reshipped from the Kansas City market because of low prices here, was brought out in the testimony of Earl S. Haines, an investigator for the Federal Trade Commission, at the investigation into the packing industry on Friday by Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the Federal Trade Commission.

When Mr. Haines learned of the existence of this book he at once took the matter up with George R. Collette, vice-president and general manager of the stock yards company. "Collette told me the book was kept for the private information of officials of the company," Mr. Haines said.

"Yes," Mr. Heney interjected, "that book contained the information the packers formerly used bribery to get. They found a cheaper way."

The book contained complete information about shippers who reshipped to other markets from Kansas City, Mr. Haines said. It explained why a shipper who refused to sell here found the market still lower when his stock arrived in St. Joseph or St. Louis.

Although Morris & Co., packers, appear on the stockholders list of the Kansas City Stockyards Company as owners of only 26 shares of common stock, the question of the reelection of the members of the board of directors of the stock yards company was "checked up" to the Morris concern before the last election by Mr. Collette, vice-president and general manager of the stock yards company. That was brought out in a letter read in the investigation into the packing industry on Friday by Mr. Heney.

A letter, a copy of which was read by Mr. Heney, from Mr. Collette to the Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, dated March 16, 1914, asserted the Drovers National Bank of Kansas City had been under the control of the Morris interests since 1909.

Miss Hazel J. Wilson, secretary to Mr. Collette testified that correspondence that might have a bearing on the investigation possibly had been destroyed. The stockyards company's files, she said, were "cleaned out" last January. Asked if she did not know of the investigation when she destroyed the files, she replied that she did not.

It was shown that the packers also have a large interest in and practically control the poultry and egg business in this section. "The Government should not allow the packers to control the terminals, the stock yards, and banks, and practically every facil-

ity for handling meat in this country," said E. W. Houx, salesman for the Drumm Commission Company, the last witness of the day. "It is absolutely wrong and should be stopped." Mr. Houx said that 16 years ago, when he first went on the yards there was keen competition, because the packers had to contend with export buyers and order buyers for independent concerns. Since the "Big Five" got control of the live stock business, he said that it is rare that commission men get an outside bid.

## PAPER TO GO ON WITH DRY FIGHT

New Bedford (Mass.) Daily Says Possibility of Liquor Boycott Does Not Disturb It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The possibility of a boycott by the local liquor dealers of the New Bedford Standard and all of its advertisers, because that newspaper has stood for prohibition, does not seem to dismay the editor in the least, for he says in an editorial recently published that his paper "will continue to fight for no-license in New Bedford and for the ratification of the prohibition amendment, confident of victory." His editorial reads:

"Information reaches the Standard, unofficially, to be sure, but under circumstances that make it credible, that the position of this paper with reference to the liquor question and the prohibition amendment has so exasperated the liquor dealers that they have decided to retaliate. What makes it seem probable that they have reached this decision is that it is just the sort of thing the average liquor dealer would be expected to do.

"It is hardly necessary to say that the enmity of the local trade, even if it acts as a unit, which is doubtful, because it includes some men of common sense, will have no effect on the Standard's position on liquor questions and that this paper is not dismayed by the prospect of a declaration of war against it by the license holders. Having relinquished all liquor advertising some time ago, a futile threat of reprisal is not a thing to cause this paper any worry. Our feeling about the matter is that the liquor dealers may go as far as they like.

"Meanwhile the Standard will continue to fight for no-license in New Bedford and for the ratification of the prohibition amendment, confident of victory. The liquor business is a dead duck but does not know it. It had better be arranging its obsequies than starting a fight against papers that will not agree that booze is the greatest blessing mankind enjoys."

### PORTO RICANS BUY STAMPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Up to the first of March there had been a total of \$16,449 received for thrift stamps and war certificates throughout the island, according to the reports submitted.

## DRY ENFORCEMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Commissioner to See That New Prohibition Law Is Obedied to Be Named Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A sharp contest has developed for the position of state commissioner of prohibition enforcement whose duty it will be, beginning May 1, to see that New Hampshire is bone-dry under the new law. The candidates for commissioner are the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, pastor of the Baptist Church at Amherst, and Frank L. Ordway of Milford, secretary of the excise commission which has supervision over all licensed liquor establishments under the present local option law.

Mr. Lewis has been a member of the Legislature for the past four years and was the author and principal exponent of the new prohibition law. He was elected to the constitutional convention at the recent special election and will be in charge of the dry forces in that body when it convenes in June. Mr. Ordway, before he became excise commissioner in 1915, was a state liquor inspector and deputy sheriff and was a member of the Legislature in 1915-17.

The appointment is to be made within a few days by Gov. Henry W. Keyes and no confirmation by his Council is required. The Anti-Saloon League strongly favors Mr. Lewis and has filed many petitions for his appointment. It is argued that Mr. Ordway was an anti-prohibitionist. Governor Keyes was an excise commissioner for 12 years and resigned the chairmanship of the commission in 1916 to accept the gubernatorial nomination. He employed Mr. Ordway as a liquor inspector and later served with him on the commission.

The powers of the commissioner to enforce the law are almost unlimited. He has all the authority of county solicitors in counties and has jurisdiction in all prosecutions either in cooperation with or independently of any local officials. He can employ any number of assistants necessary to achieve his ends.

### CONSERVATION DINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

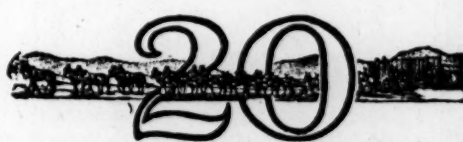
BROOKLINE, Mass.—What is intended to be a patriotic service is a community conservation dinner to be given by the Brookline Women's Club under the auspices of the Brookline Committee of Public Safety, at the Town Hall on the evening of April 2. After the dinner there will be addresses on patriotic subjects. Music will be furnished by a naval band.

The menu which is to be prepared by the Brookline Food Center, will consist entirely of dishes which conform with the conservation program. It is intended that this menu should present to housewives palatable food substitutes, and prove to the men who attend that food substitutes may be made attractive.



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## PLANS TO COLLECT BOSTON POLL TAXES

Cooperation Between Departments and Delivery of Certificates for Collection Proposed By the New Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Cooperation between the assessing department, which is now to be reorganized, and the collecting department to a greater degree than has prevailed for several years in Boston and the delivery of poll tax certificates to the collector's office to secure money from those who avoid payment, are proposed as one of the most important changes to be brought about under the new municipal administration. One of the prominent officials in the assessor's office said on Friday that it was not right that the citizens of Boston should owe nearly \$1,000,000 in poll taxes for the past three years.

"Of course a large part of this could have been collected," declared this official who has had years of experience in municipal finance. "Many of the arguments advanced to show that any large percentage of poll taxes cannot be collected are specious. We might as well be honest about it and say that we have not tried to collect the polls, that is, I mean, a real, downright, earnest, determined drive for them."

"I think that 70 per cent of the polls could be collected without appealing to the law at all. Maybe more. I am not reflecting upon the present collector. He is simply the victim of inherited conditions, largely political. Unshackled this collector and he could bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars more."

"It's about time for municipal honesty to be preached and practiced more in Boston than it ever has been. Either the poll tax laws should be stricken from the statute books, or they should be enforced. Personally, I think that every man should pay at least \$2 a year for the privilege of citizenship. It's little enough. There's something wrong with a man who will not pay one cent a year for the honor of being a citizen of the United States and the city of Boston."

"Certificates of poll tax indebtedness can be used by the collecting department every whit as properly as the tax manuscripts. I believe that the collection of poll taxes should begin the moment the bills are delivered and that there should be no excuse taken for delaying payment."

"It's wrong to go about poll tax collecting believing that one is not going to receive payment. For years Boston tax collectors have been saying that they cannot collect one-half the polls. They never think that the use of constables who have power of arrest would bring about a mighty different state of affairs. I hope Mayor Peters will see to it that traditions such as this are abandoned in the collector's office. Why, all around Boston the collectors are getting creditable percentage of poll taxes, but here in Boston it is a rare record when more than 35 per cent are collected."

"The Mayor is anxious to increase the city's revenue, especially at this time. Here is his opportunity. I hope no feeble effort will be made, but that the citizens be made to pay the city what they owe it. The poll tax certificate could be issued very soon after the listing and assessing are done and men who have dodged paying could be got before they moved."

### EDUCATION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—When the chief estimates were being considered in the Legislature, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, acting Minister of Education, gave some interesting information with regard to the expenditures on education by the Province of Ontario since the Hebert Government came into office. In 1904, he said, the total voted for education was \$949,806; in 1913, \$1,969,291, and in 1917 the figures reached \$2,538,989, nearly three times the amount spent in 1904. Teachers are better remunerated and the grants to the universities, particularly those to the University of Toronto, had made possible the more effective carrying on of the work of higher education.

### LIQUOR ORDER IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—There is some doubt in the mind of the chairman of the Ontario Board of License Commissioners as to whether or not the Dominion Government's recent order-in-council, prohibiting the importation of liquor is amended. The chairman says the order only refers to "prohibited" areas, and as native wine is allowed to be sold in this Province it may not be, strictly speaking, a prohibited area.

### LABOR CONSCRIPTION MEASURE

PIERRE, S. D.—Both Houses of the South Dakota Legislature have passed a bill authorizing county councils of defense, under the direction of the State Council, to register and conscript men for labor on farms. The measure provides a penalty of three months' imprisonment and a \$1000 fine for attempt at evasion. The bill is particularly aimed at the unemployed in cities who refuse to accept farm work.

### PENSIONS PAID IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—From the commencement of the war up to last October \$177 disabled Canadian soldiers have been awarded pensions. The total amount paid to them each month is \$127,189. Widows of soldiers in receipt of pensions total 5896. The monthly payments amounting to \$129,188. Children of pensioners, who

had received allowances, number 9946, and these drew a monthly sum of \$61,078. Various other payments brought the total up to \$434,909 monthly. It is expected that when the figures are brought down for the coming financial year, that the average monthly payments of pension will exceed \$1,000,000.

## PROPAGANDA FOR ITALIAN WAR LOAN

Signor Nitti Brings Series of Speeches to an End With an Address at Naples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Nitti brought the series of speeches which he has been delivering in different large cities on the duty of subscription to the war loan to an end with an address to a crowded audience in the San Carlo Theater in Naples. He had previously spoken on the same subject in Rome, Genoa, Milan, Turin and Venice. The Minister for the Treasury has emphasized the fact that the new war loan represents at the same time the opportunity for performing a patriotic duty and for making an excellent investment, and he has warned his hearers that failure to subscribe voluntarily would lead, in the future, to the adoption of compulsory measures in the shape of forced loans and fresh taxation. At Milan Signor Nitti was accompanied by General D'Adda, who declared that he had never applied to Italian manufacturers in vain when he spoke in the name of patriotism. "Give, give, give," was the exhortation of the Minister, for the sake of those who had fallen and for the sake of those who were fighting, and for the sake of the salvation of Italy. The Ministers for Public Works and for Agriculture have also addressed a meeting at Ancona, recently, on the subject of the war loan. Signor Milani made an appeal to those engaged in agriculture to invest their savings in the loan.

In his speech at Milan, Signor Nitti told his hearers how all classes were subscribing to the loan; rich manufacturers had offered him a million and some had even done more, while people of the working classes had sent him five lire, and one employee had sent him all he had, a note for five hundred lire.

Speaking at Naples, the Minister for the Treasury said that although part of Venetia was in the enemy's hands, and conditions in the provinces near the zone of operations made subscription on a large scale difficult, yet the results had surpassed the prophecies of the experts. The experts had made a bad calculation in this matter, Signor Nitti said. He, however, and those like him who were appealing to the people appealed to their sentiments which were not a matter of material calculation, such as the considerations on which the prophecies of the experts were based; no one could measure nor limit those.

Appealing to the sentiments of the Italians he declared that they had only done their duty in part, and he expected that they would do it wholly before the loan closed. After dwelling on the need for a large contribution from the nation and again emphasizing the soundness of the investment, he said that the war was a fact which did not admit of discussion and their future was involved in their resistance. Countries like Russia which had not resisted had not attained peace, but revolution, and not only revolution, but internal dissolution and ruin. No war could have produced so much misery, so much ruin, so much suffering as non-resistance in the war had produced in Russia.

It was probable, he declared, that in the spring the enemy would make a great attack upon them and they must be ready for it and repulse it. The terrible sufferings of the Italian prisoners in Austria were known. If those soldiers who had wavered at Caporetto had foreseen the experiences which awaited them, they would have preferred to fall honorably for their country. No one was ignorant of the cruel treatment suffered by the population of Venetia in the districts invaded by the enemy. They had no illusions as to the painful experiences of their allies, but their own experience had been even more cruel. The best way to gain peace was to remain conscious of their danger, united in their efforts and ready to confront every trial. The spring must find them on their feet, firm in their purpose of living and conquering, and with the honest intention of giving more to the country than they had done in the past.

### SEWER FUNDS EXHAUSTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Appropriations for the sewer division are exhausted and the finance committee of the Boston City Council has not met to consider and approve the \$600,000 loan order for sewer construction which was sent to the council by the Mayor nearly a month ago. James J. Storrow is chairman of the committee. Mayor Peters has appealed to the council to act as speedily as possible, for after this week's pay roll is completed the 100 men in this department may have to work at least two weeks without pay as the loan order must be twice before regular sessions of the council, and these sessions must be at least 14 days apart.

DUTCH SHIPS IN ISLAND PORTS  
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The United States flag has been run up on four Dutch steamers lying in Porto Rican ports.

### EARLY SPRING SHOWING OF NEW HAT MODELS

Price \$3.50 to \$7.00

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## SPOKANE ASKED TO CLEAR OUT I. W. W.

City Charged by Outside Communities With Harboring the Headquarters From Which Destructive Activities Emanate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Outside lumber and other industrial communities in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho have long held Spokane responsible for the existence of a central I. W. W. organization from which disorganizing and disturbing committees have been sent out into the farming and lumber regions. These communities have on several occasions appealed to Spokane to stop the activities of this central organization.

The Latah County Protective Association, Moscow, Ida., recently addressed the Spokane city commissioners in part as follows: "We are sufficiently informed to know that within your city is maintained the headquarters of Local No. 500 of the I. W. W.; that all the activities of that organization throughout the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, are directed from said headquarters; that during the past several years our farmers have lost many thousands of dollars from the destruction of threshing machines and the burning of crops; that our lumber industry has been hampered, its output curtailed, property destroyed; honest labor has been intimidated, and this county has been called upon to spend large sums of money to prevent the carrying out of plots and criminal activities initiated in Spokane."

After referring to several specific instances where I. W. W. organizers and disturbers have been sent out from Spokane, have received all their instructions from Spokane, whose attorneys have been employed and sent out by the Spokane organization, the communication further recites: "Thus you will observe that we are sufficiently informed to know that Spokane has been and is yet the source of influences that threaten the destruction of our crops and industries; that in making every effort to overcome this menace our investigations have traced it directly to Spokane."

An extensive wheat grower of Edwall, Wash., states that recently, during his absence from the ranch, a disgruntled employee, supposedly an I. W. W., cut up and almost totally destroyed about \$500 worth of harness and has thus far escaped apprehension and punishment.

John H. Tinsley, Spokane Commissioner of Safety, now has the matter of I. W. W. agitation up with federal officers and promises if possible to put a stop to such activities in Spokane.

### I. W. W. Bond Sales

Campaign Started to Combat the Liberty Loan

CHICAGO, Ill.—The I. W. W. has started a bond issue and a campaign for the sale of general defense stamps to combat the Liberty Loan and war savings stamp campaign, according to literature seized by federal officials in recent raids on I. W. W. headquarters and just made public. Thousands of dollars already have been realized from the sale of the bonds and stamps, according to the literature. The money is to be used in defense of members now in jail and in the furtherance of sabotage, according to one pamphlet. Another circular declares that although the work of the I. W. W. has been greatly handicapped by the activities of government officials, it is now "gradually getting back to normal."

Another document states that "many money contributions have been received from Canada."

The I. W. W. bonds are called "freedom certificates."

### D. A. R. CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts D. A. R. meeting in annual conference in Lorimer Hall, yesterday, unanimously endorsed for vice-president general for this State, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates of Worcester, who formerly held that office. The election will take place at the annual meeting of

the national organization in Washington on April 19. Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Belmont, was reelected state regent for the second time, and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway was reelected for a third term as state vice-regent. There were 125 regents and delegates voting. The annual report of the state regent, Mrs. Ellison, said that the educational and war relief expenditures have tripled in the past year, \$31,813 having been disbursed.

## ALIEN PROPERTY NOT REPORTED

Custodian Palmer Gives Warning to Delinquents of Court Action to Be Taken

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jail threats were included in a declaration on Friday night by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, announcing an invasion of the courts in order to bring to light enemy interests involved in legal procedure. The custodian said:

"I am satisfied that there remain unreported hundreds of thousands of dollars of money and property in this country belonging to enemies. Much of it is under wills, trusts and estates in process of administration in our courts."

The law requires all executors and similar persons to report such property to the alien property custodian. A fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 10 years are the penalties for violations.

Special investigators will examine the records of every court of probate jurisdiction in the country. Full reports will be made to Custodian Palmer. He will require administrators, etc., to file these reports and explain why they have not done so earlier.

"And unless some perfectly reasonable explanation is made," he said, "their names and the evidence will be turned over to the Department of Justice for attention. I now feel that the day of grace is past."

Many banks, trust companies and corporations also have "forgotten" to report enemy holdings, said the custodian. Business concerns have "forgotten" to report debts to the extent of \$125,000 in one case recently brought to the attention of Mr. Palmer. Relatives have "forgotten" to report investments handled by them.

## WISCONSIN LEGION GIVES OUT PLATFORM

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Loyalty Legion, a non-partisan organization, which met here on Friday to "give voice to the militant loyalists of the State," adopted a resolution pledging support to the government and calling upon all citizens to elect "only men of outstanding Americanism on April 2."

The platform recommends that Congress revoke the charter of the so-called German-American Alliance, and that the Federal Department of Justice take steps to punish all who have made such alliance a cloak to cover crimes against the country. The people also are asked to call upon Congress for a law defining sedition and prescribing appropriate punishment. Full-hearted approval of the selective draft law, the Red Cross and kindred organizations and aid to the Government in seeking out seditionists also are urged in the platform.

### "SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—"Soldiers of the Soil" Recruiting Week will be held throughout Canada, commencing on March 17. The subject has been under consideration for some time past by the farm labor committee of the Canada Food Board, and it is hoped to recruit some 25,000 teen age boys for work on Canadian farms this summer. Superintendents will be appointed for each province and these in turn will appoint officers in every city and town, who will assist in the work of the registration of the boys.

### NEW DISTRIBUTING DEPOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The principal distributing depot of the Imperial Munitions Board for Ontario will be located at West Toronto, several acres of land having been acquired for that purpose in that part of the city. A half a dozen large buildings will be erected, costing in all about \$175,000.

## FOOD HOARDING WARNING ISSUED

Massachusetts Administrator Says Ignorance of Law Will Not Be Accepted as Excuse by the Federal Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Householders are urged to acquaint themselves with the rules against food hoarding in an order from Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, Friday night, which adds that ignorance of the law will not be accepted as an excuse by federal authorities who find evidences of hoarding after April 10. Mr. Endicott says that several of these unwitting lawbreakers have been summoned to the State House, and had the law explained to them. One case, which is made public in the statement, is that of a householder on Beacon Street, who bought 98 pounds of white flour without the equivalent substitute flour purchase. Both the purchaser and the dealer were brought before the State Food Administration, and the flour was turned over to a charitable institution.

While the officials of the Administration at the State House have several times complimented the citizens of the Commonwealth on the way in which the majority have supported the Food Administration, it is explained that drastic power is lodged in the board in case of willful violations. Hoarding of foodstuffs is punishable with a fine of \$5000, or two years' imprisonment.

The statement follows:

"The Food Administration has been quietly at work, and has now in its possession the names of many private families who are in the class of so-called hoarders—especially referring to flour."

"Under the rule a family should not have on hand more than 30 days' supply, and at this time I wish to warn every householder that it is his duty to live up to this rule."

"Some of these hoarders are innocent, because they do not know the law or understand the rulings. So far, when we have proceeded against any of these hoarders we have done so in the belief that they were ignorant of the rule, and all that we have asked them to do is immediately to distribute this flour by returning it to the parties from whom it was bought."

"The maximum penalty for hoarding is \$5000 fine, or two years' imprisonment."

"This is a notice that, beginning April 10, we shall not allow ignorance of the ruling to influence us in any way if we are obliged to proceed against any of these hoarders."

"I hope that the people of Massachusetts will put themselves in such shape that it will be unnecessary to take any further action in this matter. It is the plain duty of every loyal citizen in Massachusetts who has any knowledge of any hoarding being carried on to report the same to this office immediately."

### CREDIT TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, on behalf of the Government, has signed an agreement with the Canadian Bankers Association by the terms of which farmers may secure loans to buy seed through all branches of banks comprising the association. The loans are not to exceed \$200 to any one applicant, and are obtainable on application to branch managers up to and

including July 1, 1918, time of repayment being set for November. Security by promissory note will be accepted and interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be charged. By this means it is hoped to increase production and make more effective the work of the tractor plows furnished by the Government.

## VACCINATION LAW MADE MORE RIGID

Measure Passing Massachusetts Legislature Soon to Go to Governor McCall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed to engrossment, the bill making more rigid the granting of certificates by physicians to exempt certain public school pupils from the operation of the compulsory state vaccination laws. The measure will go to Governor McCall soon for his signature, and becomes law in 30 days after executive approval.

In brief the measure requires the physician to make a personal examination of the child before issuing an exemption certificate. Other provisions are interpreted to prevent such exemption certificates being of permanent character, continuing in effect only for such period as the physician may consider the child an unfit physical subject for vaccination.

The compulsory law, as changed by this measure, reads as follows: "A child who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public school except upon presentation of a certificate the same as is required by the provisions of section 139 of chapter 75 of the revised laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 190 of the acts of 1902."

The amended revised law referred to reads as follows: "Any child who presents a certificate, signed by a registered physician designated by the parent or guardian, that the physician has at the time of giving the certificate personally examined the child, and that he is of the opinion that the physical condition of the child is such that his health will be endangered by vaccination shall not, while such condition continues," be denied admission to school; nor shall the parent be subject to penalty."

### ELECTION REFORM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

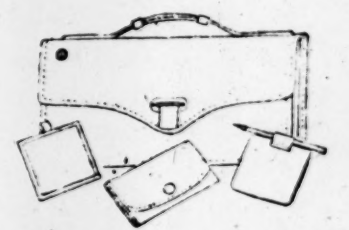
TORONTO, Ont.—The Great War Veterans Association has passed a resolution recommending to Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, that legislation be passed directing that all questions before the country be submitted to the people at each general election, to be voted on in separate ballot after the manner employed in municipal elections, and so do away with any excuse for party; that the Government supply the sum of \$1000 to each of the two candidates for election in each constituency, in each general election, and that the expenses of each candidate be limited to the said \$1000, and that it be made a criminal offense for him to exceed it; that where the contest is limited to two candidates for each seat, the sums be paid previous to the election; in the case of more than two candidates, the sum of \$1000 be paid after the election to the successful candidate, and the candidate making the closest running to him, but no candidates to be allowed to advance or spend, or have advanced for him or spent for him, sums aggregating more than \$1000, and that it be made a criminal offense for anyone to spend money for a candidate without his permission. Other recommendations of a similar nature were also made.



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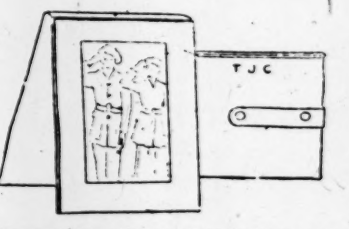
### Cross Gloves

For Women

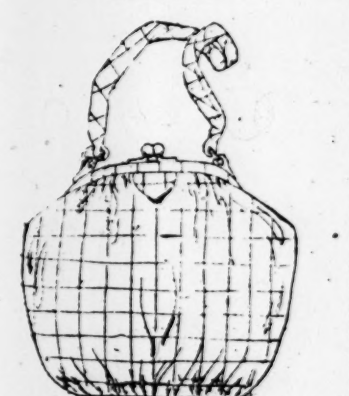
Kid gloves, black, white, tan, grey or beige; overseam, 2 clasp.....\$2.50  
Pique Seam.....\$2.75-\$3.00  
Tan capeskin, medium weight, one clasp.....\$2.50  
Grey or tan mocha.....\$2.50  
Washable capeskin, pearl grey or ivory, one clasp.....\$2.00  
Military, strap wrist, washable capeskin, tan, ivory or pearl grey.....\$4.00

For Men

Tan capeskin, machine sewn.....\$2.00  
Hand sewn.....\$2.75  
For Army, Navy and Aviation  
Army—Tan or grey buckskin, one clasp.....\$3.50  
Navy—Grey mocha, one clasp.....\$3.25  
Aviation—Tan capeskin, strap wrist.....\$3.75



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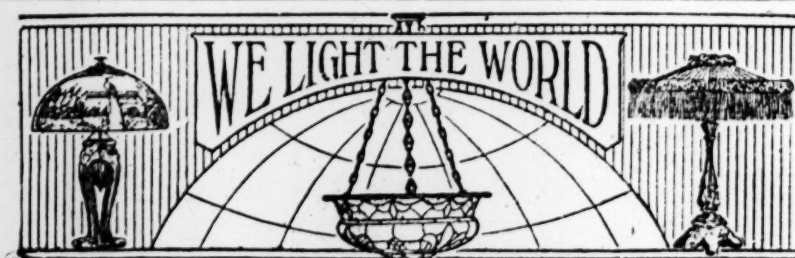


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## WOMEN'S WORK IN ENGLAND DESCRIBED

Mrs. John M. Ahern Says Commercial and Industrial England Would Have Come to Stop Were It Not for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Commercial and industrial England would have come to a stop long ago were it not for the women of England, declared Mrs. John M. Ahern, American wife of a surgeon in the British Army, in a talk at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association rooms on Boylston Street yesterday afternoon.

With the call of the men to the colors one business house after another has been obliged to close its doors, she said, until the women came forward to release the men. Women of wealth and social position were working in factories and stores, as well as organizing protective and relief activities, a need for which had arisen.

Every man in England was a soldier now unless exempt, and when the call for half a million men came a few months ago it would have meant ruin for industry and commerce had it not been for the women. They had trained themselves and gone to work. They had shown as much skill and power of keeping it up as the men, with an added indescribable something that had won them almost universal praise, and had proven that they could do things that formerly had been considered impossible for them. They had done such splendid work that hardly an "anti" was left in the whole of England when she left that country last autumn.

The attitude of the men toward the women in their new work was of great kindness and consideration, she said. In the towns they were always seeking to save her from climbing the steps or pushing through the crowds by giving her their fare as they entered. As an illustration of that fine sense of fairness that characterizes the nation, Mrs. Ahern told of how, after a day of hard work, they would seek a restaurant and being unsatisfied by the portion allotted to each person one would remark, "But we can go to another, you know," and the other would say, "But that is not playing the game."

At first when women of some classes found themselves in possession of unusual sums of money and freed from the inroads made by husbands or brothers who spent much on alcoholic liquors, there was a certain amount of abandon among them, but immediately they had been organized by other women into clubs and leagues where they met to knit and sew, they developed a fine patriotism and form of service. "Wherever the English flag is," declared Mrs. Ahern, "there are always law, order and justice."

Class distinction was going down, said Mrs. Ahern, and democracy was being developed. As a result of the war she was sure that great changes would come about in the position and condition of women, as even indeed, they had come about, and that women of all countries would be a large factor in bringing about the final peace. "England is splendid," were her closing words.

### LABOR FOR MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Sibby Barrett, president of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, is to go to Newfoundland this week and commence the work of getting together 1000 men for work in the Nova Scotia collieries. The Fuel Controller, Mr. Magrath, has suggested that it will be necessary to bring in Chinese labor in order to increase production of coal in Nova Scotia. The miners object to the importation of coolies, claiming that the increasing dangers of Nova Scotia mines as they grow deeper and the submarine areas extend would make it a mistake if coolie labor should be employed.

### A WOODSTOCK COLONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—As a number of returned soldiers who are leaving this city in the near future to take possession of farms allotted to them in Northern Ontario by the Government had expressed a desire to be located near each other, the Great War Veterans Association took up the matter with the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, with the result that the men will be allowed to have adjoining farms, thus forming a Woodstock colony.

### GOVERNMENT AND FISH BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A bill in the Legislature authorizing the Provincial Government to go into the sale and distribution of fish was passed on its second reading. There was considerable discussion, however, as to the dissatisfaction of the fishermen, who say that the government price is less than could be obtained from private firms. The Hon. Finlay Macdonald, Minister of

Works, explained that the Government was willing to advance the flat rate of 8 cents a pound to whatever was commensurate with the cost of production, and proceeded to show that the scheme had thus far been a pronounced success, 500,000 pounds of fish having been handled and 64 municipalities supplied, Toronto consuming 139,000 pounds. The Premier, Sir William Hearst, said that the Government had no desire to deprive the fishermen of what they were entitled to, and that a Fish Board, composed of representatives of the Government, the fishermen and the retail trade, would soon be established, so that the closest and best cooperation would be possible, and declared that the Government would not be a party to any method that would be financially detrimental to the fishermen.

## LAKE SAILORS ARE SAVING EARNINGS

DULUTH, Minn.—More than 10,000 sailors have opened savings accounts since the starting of the savings' plan by the Great Lakes Carriers Association in 1911, says an Ashland dispatch to The Duluth Herald.

Scouted at first as theoretical and not practical, the plan has proved a great success, if not in the aggregate amounts saved, at least in the opportunity it has given to deserving sailors to save something from their earnings.

The sailors on the steamer William G. Mather deposited more than \$6000 in one season under this plan. The increase in deposits in 1916 was \$200,000 more than for the previous year, and the increase in 1917 was greater still, although wages were much higher than in previous years.

### FEDERAL WORKERS' GUARANTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—The Federal Workers Union is asking the Government to abolish private employment agencies in Alberta, in return for the cooperation of the union in speeding up production this year. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, has been petitioned to this effect by Robert Gosnell, organizer of the union at Calgary. The message sent by Mr. Gosnell requests information regarding wages, living conditions, hours, and distributing methods, and guarantees to provide all necessary labor through the Federal Workers' Union, if private employment agencies are abolished and proper remuneration absolutely assured.

### SCHOONERS FOR ESKIMOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Two schooners destined for the use of Eskimos in the Polar seas, leave Edmonton by first train north for Ft. McMurray, en route to the Arctic Coast. The long journey of over 2000 miles will be made by rail and water, and the boats will reach their destination in the early part of July. After reaching the Slave River via Ft. McMurray, the boats will be towed down the Slave and Mackenzie rivers to Ft. McPherson. The Eskimos who have ordered the craft from Edmonton builders will pay for them in furs at the rate of something more than \$2000 each. Each schooner is about 40 feet long and three tons weight. The Eskimos for whose use they are intended are expert boatmen and spend the short summer afloat, taking their families with them on the schooners.

### RESTRICTION ON LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government will henceforth refuse to grant motor licenses to alien enemies under parole. The order-in-council, however, does not apply to those not paroled from an internment camp or subject to report to the police. This action was taken in order to prevent the speedy movements of aliens who might cause industrial or military damage, and should any alien attempt to secure a license under another name, his license will be canceled and a prosecution for perjury instituted. Motor cycles are also included in the order.

### ZIONISTS IN EDMONTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Jewish people of Edmonton are completing a canvass in behalf of the Zionist restoration fund, and have \$2500 in sight, which is more than half the amount assessed upon the Province of Alberta; \$6000 is the total apportionment to Alberta. Of this, Calgary will raise about \$1500; Medicine Hat and Lethbridge will also contribute, but the Jewish community of Edmonton, though smaller in numbers than that of Calgary, will raise the larger share of the Province's givings.

### NO EASTERN EXCURSION RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Following out the policy of conservation of man-power and fuel on the railways, it is announced by local passenger agents that no eastern excursion rates would be offered the traveling public this year.

## WOMEN FORMING A FARMING ARMY

Nation-Wide Patriotic Movement to Supply Assistants in Agricultural Work—Self-Support Will Be One of the Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Women's Land Army of America has opened a recruiting station at 9 East Eighth Street in this city, and there women who wish to take up agricultural work are urged to register. This recently organized land army is a nation-wide patriotic movement to supply women workers for farm labor in order to help the farmers produce the food that this nation and her allies must have. So many farm hands have been drafted for war service or have deserted the farms for work in higher paying industrial plants that much concern has been manifested as to the possibility of producing sufficient food for all, hence this volunteering of women to handle and solve the problem.

"Women in European countries have always done a great deal of agricultural and horticultural work; so did the Indian women in the early days of this country. We must train women gradually to take up such pursuits," said Miss Hilda Loinnes, secretary of the Advisory Council of the Women's Land Army of America, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Experiments in farm work for women made last year by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense proved that women, after a short period of hardening and training could do agricultural work very satisfactorily. Farmers in many cases said that the average of their work equaled that of the men. Where they were not quite on a par with men in regard to physical strength they surpassed them in conscientiousness and speed."

"The Recruiting Committee is now beginning a vigorous drive for women to take up farm work, and is sending out speakers to schools and colleges and places where seasonal workers such as those engaged in making candy and artificial flowers, for example, may be reached. It is pointed out that here is a chance for teachers and students who have long summer vacations, also for factory workers whose seasonal trades leave them unoccupied during the summer months. Thus the land army will not dislocate other industries."

"The plan, as worked out, provides for units of from eight or ten women to 30 or 40, each unit to have its own supervisor. About nine-tenths of the success of the units depends on the supervisors. I should say, for it is necessary to have just the right person at the head. This year in New York the Food Commission has made an appropriation for six women to work in the State Employment Bureau to help increase food production. They will go out among the farmers who do intensive farming and those who have fruit farms and urge them to take women workers. This will not mean extra work for the farmer's wife, as some have thought, for these units are all self-contained, as they say in England. They try to get an empty house in the neighborhood, sometimes they make over a deserted barn, sometimes they bring their own equipment and manage their own housekeeping. All the farmer has to do is to hire them to do the work he wants done, and his wife has no care whatever."

"In the units of the Women's Land Army women may learn how to do farm work and to become self-supporting at it."

### MORE POWER TO RAILWAY BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—By a recommendation of the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature, the Ontario Railway Board will be given power to impose a penalty, not to exceed \$1000 a day, on any companies failing to comply with its orders, only one appeal to the Appeal Court of Ontario to be allowed. This decision was arrived at after the case of the City of Toronto vs. Toronto Street Railway had been heard, the city having asked the Legislature to impose a direct

penalty on the railway, without any right to appeal, for not having supplied 200 new cars as ordered by the board some time ago. The company, through its general manager, R. J. Fleming, made a hard fight to be allowed to go to the Supreme Court of Canada, and it was only through the united effort of Sir Adam Beck, the Hon. I. B. Lucas and the Hon. W. D. McPherson, that the right of appeal was limited to the Appeal Court of Ontario. The bill applies to all roads whether steam or electric.

## TEACHERS TRACE ENEMY PROPAGANDA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—After listening to an address before the Linn County Teachers Institute by John M. Driver of Chicago, says a Cedar Rapids (Ia.) dispatch to The Minneapolis Journal, several instructors in attendance appealed to the United States marshal to prevent Mr. Driver from speaking again in this State, on the ground that his address was strongly pro-German. Representatives of the marshal conferred with Mr. Driver and the objectionable utterances were stricken out.

Mr. Driver in his speech here is alleged to have lauded the German people including the Emperor saying that Germany would win the war and that von Hindenburg would be in Paris in a few weeks. Many of the teachers in attendance declared they believed there had been an organized attempt to introduce pro-German sentiments into the meeting. They alleged that J. Adams Puffer of Hudson Mass., who spoke at the meeting, had conducted a boys' meeting at which he had belittled West Point and Annapolis and discouraged his hearers from becoming students at those institutions.

"When we speak of discipline," asserted Z. Carlton Staples, the other supervisor of this camp, "we mean a democratic shouldering of responsibility. We did not want to run the camp with an iron hand, nor did we have to. And one nice thing about it was that the use of penalties was tabooed. The boys decided that they were on a man's job and that they would take care of themselves accordingly. With the result that though there were 12 nationalities of real boys living together like a family there were no desertions, and the chief of police wanted them to come again. And now every single one, without an exception, can hardly wait until the middle of May, when we shall again pack for Concord."

## STUDY OF GERMAN IN SCHOOLS PROTESTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Introduction of a resolution asking the abolition of the teaching of German in the graded schools of the country led to a storm of protest against German study, at a meeting of the heads of the Milwaukee county chapters of the Loyalty Legion, says the Milwaukee Journal. Proposals ranging from that of a resolution to be taken before the city officials, to form committees of 1000 men each, to go to the schools, gather all German books and burn them in the school yards were made. Discussion of the subject lasted so long that it was necessary to close the meeting without the formal adoption of the resolution, against which there had been no dissenting voice.

### ALBERTA SPRUCE FOR AIRPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Northern Alberta spruce is the latest of Canada's natural resources to be called upon to help carry on the war. Negotiations are now under way between J. D. McArthur, and the purchasing agent for the Imperial War Office, for Alberta spruce to be used in the manufacture of British airplanes. The McArthur holdings in the North include a considerable area which is wooded with spruce suitable for the construction of flying machines. It is understood an offer has been made for the purchase of this timber, and the sale is expected to be made in the near future, after which the government authorities will take steps to develop the property. Hitherto, the main source of supply for airplane construction material has been the Queen Charlotte Islands off the Northern British Columbia coast. Large quantities of spruce have been cut there and shipped overseas via Prince Rupert and Vancouver.

### THE CITY AND THE FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Plans have been formulated in connection with the movement to persuade men in the urban centers to give their service in whole or part to the farmers for the purpose of relieving the agricultural labor shortage and increasing production in Saskatchewan. Two hundred and twenty-five meetings on 10 circuits have been arranged and 20 of the leaders among the farmers chosen to speak.

## BOYS' FARM CAMP CIVICS LABORATORY

Leader Says It Not Only Fosters Broader Ideals but Also Gives Actual Experience in Voluntary Civic Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"Boys' farm camps are in their every feature a most thoroughgoing instance of civics laboratory," is the statement of Roy W. Hatch, one of the supervisors of Camp Thomas in Concord last summer and for this coming season. "It not only fosters new and broader ideals, not only proves a source of direct information and an application of community responsibility, but, best of all, it gives actual experience in voluntary civic service."

James E. Thomas, principal of Dorchester High School, in which the charter membership of Camp Thomas is located, in explaining the valuable reaction in the school activities of these boys, said, "Since their return the 'Farming Fifth' boys show the good effects of the camp discipline in their truer conception of and attitude toward responsibility, and their scholarship is being raised by a greater manifestation of alertness and a more intelligent weighing of values."

"When we speak of discipline," asserted Z. Carlton Staples, the other supervisor of this camp, "we mean a democratic shouldering of responsibility. We did not want to run the camp with an iron hand, nor did we have to. And one nice thing about it was that the use of penalties was tabooed. The boys decided that they were on a man's job and that they would take care of themselves accordingly. With the result that though there were 12 nationalities of real boys living together like a family there were no desertions, and the chief of police wanted them to come again. And now every single one, without an exception, can hardly wait until the middle of May, when we shall again pack for Concord."

Twice every day, at 5:40 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., the Stars and Stripes received a company salute, which helped to keep the prime purpose of the camp ever paramount. Just before taps at 9 o'clock, when every recruit was in his bunk ready for the lights to go out, Mr. Hatch would present a "Civics Stunt," something after the nature of an appropriate story or a bit of the day's experience.

Amusement coming between evening mess and taps was as satisfying and as varied as only such a band of boys can make it—baseball matches with other camps, boxing, dramatics, music, stories. The following is an example of their originality at song:

"Let us rally round the hoe, boys, Shouting the battle cry of feed 'em."

The boys worked under six-week contracts, this being decided to be the fairest way. Any number, from one to 15, were furnished to the farmers as desired. For the first six-week period

these young patriots received a weekly wage of \$9. And a significant fact, which told the changing attitude of the farmers, was that at the end of the first six weeks every boy received a raise to \$10.50 a week. It was not long before the farmers became convinced of a whole-hearted and manly service rendered, and from then on, the camp was always five or six boys behind the demand. At the close of the summer a number of the farmers voluntarily expressed their appreciation in letters of strong recommendation. Both the national and the state governments presented the boys with individual certificates of recognition.

## COAL SHIPMENTS TO CANADA ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration has issued permits to a large number of coal operators, allowing exports of coal to Canada. The permits cover the months of April, May and June. No export licenses are required for individual shipments of coal into the Dominion, but the allotments as given in the permits limit the amount of coal shippers are at liberty to send to Canada during that period.

C. A. MacGrath, Fuel Controller for Canada, with headquarters in Ottawa, by arrangement with the United States Fuel Administration, has been granted considerable tonnage and he has the privilege for the period mentioned, to call upon the Fuel Administration to issue permits to any shippers who apply to him.

Allotments of coal to Canada during the past season were upon the same basis as if Canada were one of the states of the Union. While this country exports a considerable tonnage to her sister nation on the northern boundary, Canada also furnishes a large amount of coal to this country. The mines of British Columbia turn out much of the product that is used in the northwestern part of the United States.

### WHEAT CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—All surplus stocks of white flour held by bakers in Canada are to be commandeered by the Government and sold to the Wheat Export Company, this action being in accordance with arrangements made for the conservation of Canadian wheat and flour for Great Britain and her allies. Standard flour, supplemented by graham, whole wheat and flours made from other grains, will henceforth be used exclusively. According to local bakers, Ontario will not be especially affected, as all bakers have been observing these regulations for the past six or seven months, and have practically exhausted all their supplies of white flour. The order also directs bakers to communicate with millers with whom they have placed orders, asking that the flour be shipped direct to the Wheat Export Company. It also states that if any baker disobeys the rule and is found using white flour, his license will be canceled.

## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

BOSTON, Mass.—Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Means Employed in the Art of Transacting Business—Albree, Edward C., Swampscott, Mass.  
Carrier for Cable-Carrier Systems—Amundson, George A., Littleton, Mass.  
Pressure Relation Gauge: Obtaining a ready comparison of factors in a power producing or using apparatus—Bailey, Ervin G., Newton Highlands, Mass.  
Shoe—Bliss, Elmer J., Boston, Mass.  
Focusing Device for Cameras—Cummings, Herbert K., West Boylston, Mass.  
Making Turn Shoes—Dodge, Milton L., Swampscott, Mass.  
Cylinder Lock—Epstein, Eli, Boston, Mass.  
Shoe Holding Mechanism—Erickson, Edward, Beverly, Mass.  
Bottle Cap—Gayaza, Cecil V., Boston, Mass.  
Internal Combustion Engine—Hart, Orlando W., Fall River, Mass.  
Electric Toe Softener—Heath, Oscar, Boston, Mass.  
Winding and Twisting Apparatus—Hubbard, Charles W., Boston, Mass.  
Machine for Cutting and Forming Spoons from Sheet Material—Jacoby, Leo D., Boston, Mass.  
Refrigeration—Keyes, Frederick G., Boston, Mass.  
Feeding Apparatus, Indicating Mechanism for Feeding Apparatus—Lindbladh, Harmon F., Boston, Mass.  
Folding Machine—Merritt, Frank R., Haverhill, Mass.  
Train Stop Mechanism—Nevers, Herbert R., Dorchester, Mass.  
Adjustable Curve—Nevers, Kenneth W., Athol, Mass.  
Centrifugal Compressor—Rice, Richard H., Lynn, Mass.  
Carburetor—Shaw, Stillman, Natick, Mass.  
Sun-Dial and Compass—Slater, Mabel H., Webster, Mass.  
Thermostat—Spear, George E., Boston, Mass.  
Escapement and Feed Mechanism for Bottles or the Like—Stake, Herman, Worcester, Mass.  
Knee Cap or Cover—Stall, Walter T., Brockton, Mass.  
Hammer, Wrench—Starrett, Laro S., Athol, Mass.  
Device for Controlling Variations in Various Mediums—Stuart, Charles J., Somerville, Mass.  
Shoe Filler Composition—Tirrell, Henry S., Brockton, Mass.  
Wrench—Whitfield, Arthur J., Boston, Mass.  
Means for Making Composite Insulators—Zaleski, Frank, Somerville, Mass.

### WOMEN TO HELP FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—In order to release men for work on the farms, Edmonton business firms are planning to take on women and girls to fill their places. High school boys will also be enlisted through the Y. M. C. A. to work through the summer months, and women are advised that they may assist by volunteering to go on the farms to do housework, thus relieving farm women who possess a knowledge of out-of-door work for work in the fields.

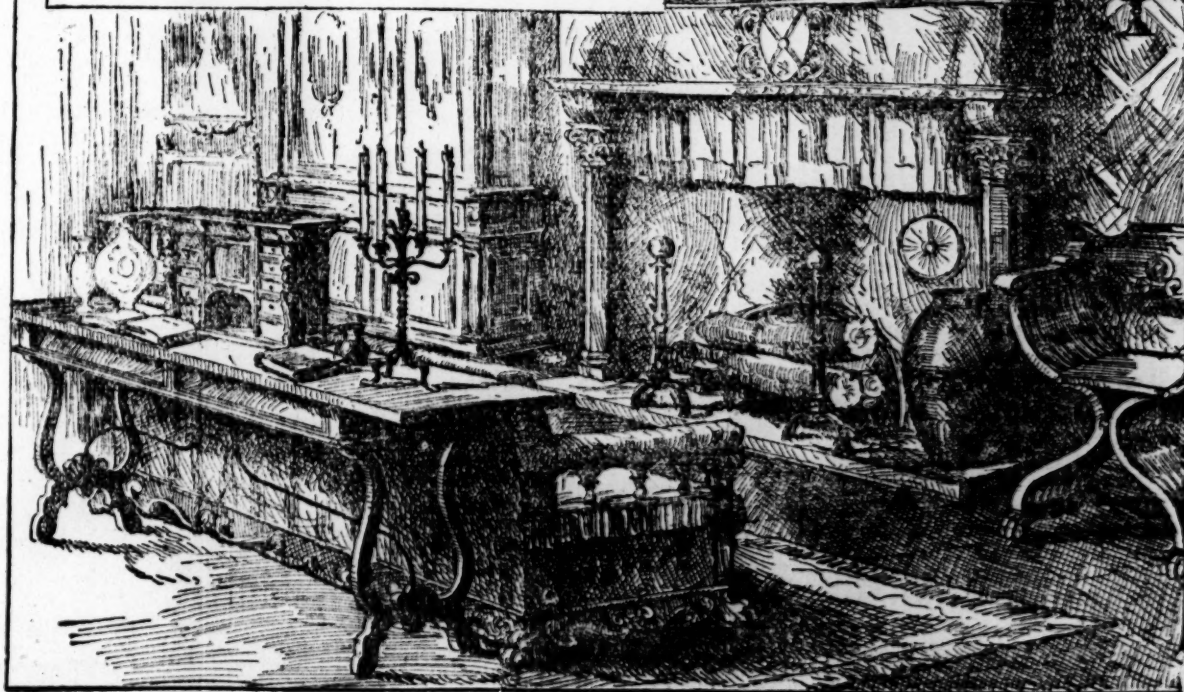
## The Surpassing Charm of the Hampton Shops

DEXTEROUSLY brought together under one hospitable roof, you may find at the Hampton Shops all that is needed to bring into your own house the sentiment of olden times and all that goes to make the ideal room.

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OUR STYLES ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE.  
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## MUSIC

**Boston Symphony Orchestra**  
 Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
**BOSTON, Mass.**—In Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon, the Boston Symphony Orchestra brought forward two of the lighter works of its repertoire and gave interpretations of them that won the hearty applause of the listeners. The selections were the symphonic sketches of Chadwick and the third symphony in C minor of Saint-Saëns.

Both pieces are more interesting as expressions of the temperaments of the composers than for their musical structure or their instrumental method. The symphonic sketches by the Boston writer, Mr. Chadwick, are delightful for their humor, a rare trait in American composition. The symphony of Saint-Saëns is pleasing for its elegant workmanship and its neatly contrived contrasts of mood. As a study in the incorporation of the organ and the piano into the orchestral scheme, it hardly seems a thrilling adventure today.

## Boston Notes

Those who attend Joseph Bonnet's organ recital at Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, on Sunday evening, will hear a piece which the organist himself has described as one of the most important compositions written for his instrument in the last 100 years. It is Liszt's fantastic and fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos, ad salutem undam," which figures in Meyerbeer's "The Prophet." The fantastic is one of the few things which Liszt composed for organ and though it is based on a tune found in an opera, it is not to be regarded in the same light as his opera fantasies for piano. In brief, it is strictly an organ piece, not a transcription, a form which Mr. Bonnet excludes from his program.

In an interview which he gave to The Christian Science Monitor last year, soon after his arrival in the United States, the organist said of this piece:

"Let me make clear that there is a kind of composition called transcription that is real organ music, like the fantastic and fugue of Liszt on an old chorale taken from Meyerbeer's opera, 'The Prophet.' The theme of this work has only an accidental association with the stage and is altogether appropriate for organ treatment. The fantastic is a work of remarkable rhythmic variety, and it is particularly interesting because it shows Liszt to be a precursor of Franck."

On the program of Sunday night is found also a piece by the man of whom Liszt was precursor, and one which the organist likewise has described as among the selections of first importance in his repertoire—Franck's chorale in A minor.

Other works on the program are Schumann's sketch in F minor and canon in B minor, Guilmant's "Noël," Bonnet's "Ariel" and second legend, Poulton's improvisation from the suite in D, and Widor's toccata.

The last of the present series of organ recitals which W. Lynwood Farnham is giving at Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, near Arlington, on Tuesday afternoons at 4 o'clock, will be given on March 25. The program will include a Liszt piece, the fantastic and fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos, ad salutem undam"; a pastoral in A minor by Louis Vierne; Beethoven's "Ronde caennaise" in A minor; and "Que la lumière soit" ("Let there be light"), by Albert Doyen.

Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion is to be presented in Symphony Hall in a double session on Tuesday, March 26, by the Townsend chorus and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It will be repeated on Tuesday, April 2. The first part of the program begins at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the second at 8 o'clock in the evening. The chorus numbers about 400 singers. This will be augmented by a choir of 80 boys' voices.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gives its nineteenth regular pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, March 29, and Saturday, March 30. On the program are Cherubini's overture, "The Abencerrages"; the Mozart clarinet concerto in A major, with Albert Sand at the soloist; the Rameau ballet suite; and the Schumann symphony in B flat major, No. 1.

The orchestra gives its seventh concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, April 4, with Alice Allen, pianist, assisting.

Guido Cicolini, the tenor, appears at the Boston Opera House on the afternoon of Sunday, March 31. Tickets for his concert are to be sold at the C. C. Harvey Company, 144 Boylston Street, beginning on Thursday morning. Orders for tickets are being received at the Shubert Theater ticket offices.

Ossip Gabrilowitch, the pianist, appearing at Symphony Hall on Wednesday afternoon, April 3, will present the following program:

Schumann, fantasia in C major, op. 17; Chopin, mazurka in B minor, nocturne in G major, ballade in A flat major, étude, op. 10, No. 2, étude, op. 10, No. 7, preludes in G major, prelude in D flat major, and prelude in B flat minor; Schumann, "Carnaval."

William E. Zouch gives his twenty-fourth organ recital on Sunday at 12:15 o'clock p. m. at Dr. Hale's church, Exeter and Newbury streets. Admission is free. The following program will be presented:

"Triumphal March," Buck; "Prayer and Cradle Song," Gullmunt; "Oh, the Lifting Springtime," Stebbins; fantasia in E, Wolstenholme; Intermezzo, Calhoun; because, Paulke; fanfare, Lemmon.

The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will give its annual Easter concert in Symphony

Hall on Sunday evening, March 31. The society will sing Gounod's "Redemption." Six soloists will assist as follows: Mme. Hudson-Alexander and Miss Edith B. Whitcomb, sopranos; Miss Minerva Komenarski, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; Earle Cartwright, baritone; Frederick Martin, bass. Tickets are on sale at Symphony Hall. The proceeds of the concert will be donated to the war work of the Y. M. C. A.

The Cecilia Society, Arthur Shepherd, conductor, will give its spring concert in Symphony Hall on Thursday evening, April 18. Pierné's "The Children's Crusade" is now in rehearsal for this concert, and the chorus is to be assisted by 80 boy choristers, by 200 children from the Brookline High School and by the following soloists: Mrs. Charlotte Williams Hills, Miss Inez Barbour, Lambert Murphy and Willard Flint. Players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take part.

Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 31, presenting the following program:

Prelude, Schumann, gavotte and gigue, Achorn; concerto in A major, Mozart; romance in G major, Beethoven; minuet, Porpora-Kreisler; melody, Tchaikovsky; scherzo-tarantella, Wieniawski; "I palpit," Paganini.

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, contralto, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 7, with Frank La Forge as her accompanist, will give a concert for the benefit of war relief funds. Her program is as follows:

"Come Again," Dowland; "Sweet Nymph, Come to Thy Lover," Morley; largo, Caldara; "Lushingshe pie care," Handel; "In the Steppe," Gretchaninoff; "Sorrow in Springtime," Rachmaninoff; "Why Glimpses the Tear in Thine Eyes," and "Why Warning Is Good," Grieg; "Il pleut des pétales de fleurs," Rhené-Baton; "Guitares et mandolines," Saint-Saëns; "Extase," Duparc; "L'heure délicieuse," Staub; "Night" and "Supplication," La Forge; "Odaliske" and "To a Young Gentleman," Carpenter; "The Linnet Is Tuning Her Flute," Bauer.

## BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

March 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

March 24, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Miss Guilmar Novak, pianist; and Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

March 24, Evening, Emmanuel Church—Organ recital by Joseph Bonnet.

March 25, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Pablo Casals, violoncellist.

March 26, Afternoon and Evening, Symphony Hall—Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Townsend chorus and Boston Symphony Orchestra.

March 27, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Sand, soloist.

March 30, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Sand, soloist.

March 31, Afternoon, Boston Opera House—Guido Cicolini, tenor.

March 31, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Jascha Heifetz, violinist.

March 31, Evening, Symphony Hall—Gounod's "Redemption," Handel and Haydn Society.

April 2, Afternoon and Evening, Symphony Hall—Second performance of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Townsend chorus and Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 3, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist.

April 4, Evening, Jordan Hall—Sedalia Singers.

April 5, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 6, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Leopold Auer, violinist.

April 6, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 7, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; and Frank La Forge, pianist.

April 9, Afternoon, Steiner Hall—Song recital by Mme. Alice Sjostedt, soprano.

## NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

Everett D. Martin, "The Effect of the War on Progressive Ideas," Old South Meeting House, 2:15 p. m.

Dr. George W. Noyes, "The Moral Value of a League of Nations," Shawmut Congregational Church, 7:30 p. m.

Edward L. Gulick, "What This War Has Become," City Hall, Bridgewater, 4 p. m.

James F. Carey, "Human Nature and Socialism," Colonial Theatre, Brockton, 4 p. m.

Horace Taylor, "Random Bird Notes," Illustrated, Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Monday

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, "The American of Tomorrow—The Effect of the War on American Ideals," Women's City Club, Longfellow Hall, 8 p. m.

Guy D. Gold, "American Labor and the War," Boston City Club, 8 p. m.

Howard Selby, "The Four-Square Plan of Marketing," Women's City Club, 12 p. m.

William J. Mann, "Cathedral Building and the Story of the Normans," Boston Public Library, Huxley Club, 3 p. m.

Tuesday

Prof. Henry B. Talbot, "Chemistry and Some of its Applications," Smith Hall, M. I. T., 4 p. m.

Wednesday

Prof. William M. Davis, "The Geography of Northern France in Relation to the World War," Huntington Hall, M. I. T., 7:45 p. m.

Thursday

Prof. John C. Graham, "Poultry Husbandry," Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 8 p. m.

Walter K. Watkins, "Old Boston: How the Town of Boston Grew in Three Centuries," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Friday

Ross Maynard, "The Choice and Use of Instruments," Pilgrim Hall, 11 a. m.

Saturday

Edwin Mulready, "Work of the State Board of Industry," Women's City Club, 12 noon.

John F. Moors, "Boston's Charity and Philanthropy," Henry I. Harriman, "Boston's Present and Future Commerce," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

## ONTARIO AND VACANT LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**TORONTO, Ont.**—Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, made the announcement at a meeting of the Agricultural Committee that the Government intends to introduce legislation at this session by which municipal councils will be enabled to take over and cultivate vacant land without the owner's consent. The Government is also issuing a proclamation, he said, asking county councils to co-operate in the effort to induce farmers to increase their acreage.

## PHILATELIC NOTES

## Stamps for Mesopotamia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England.**—Mesopotamia reminds us rather of one of Anthony Hope's novels than stamp collecting, still that wonderful tract of country which we describe roughly as being somewhere along the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates is quite prominent just now in more ways than one. The stamp collector not un-naturally asks why there are no stamps introduced for a newly acquired territory with an area of over 50,000 square miles, and with a chief town of some 200,000 inhabitants. It is early, however, to speak of a new issue of postage stamps for Mesopotamia, as it is uncertain at present what will be the ultimate fate of this land. To prepare and print a separate series of stamps would be comparatively easy; but at present we are concerned only with the mails of the army of occupation, and the members of the forces do not require stamps, as all letters are franked. If, however, the authorities thought fit to introduce a supply of stamps, the needs of the population would be supplied by purchasing some of the current Indian stamps. Mesopotamia has not appeared in the stamp catalogue, but the name may figure there one of these days.

## Common Stamps

Collectors constantly hear the expression "common stamps" used. It would be interesting to hear different views as to what really constitutes a "common stamp." At first sight this appears to be a very easy matter; but it is really so easy to classify common stamps? Stamps current for a long period and used in vast quantities to defray postage must necessarily be common; but the real question from a philatelist's point of view is, are these so-called common stamps available at a moment's notice to supply the needs of the world of collectors. There is undoubtedly a scarcity of certain stamps which a short time ago were described as "common" stamps. Dealers who do packet business have had to be eliminated. Taking ordinary continental stamps the scarcity may readily be accounted for by the present war conditions. Correspondence between Britain and the Continent has been considerably reduced, and enemy countries are beyond the pale. The demand, too, has not decreased, but increased, since the war, for stamp collecting is booming. There are some of the so-called "common" stamps well worth looking out for and putting away, and they should be noted by collectors.

## Aerial Posts

An aerial postal service has frequently been before the public, and stamp collectors were always naturally interested. Now the British Postmaster-General has announced that it is intended to institute international aerial posts between London and the principal capitals of Europe as soon as the affairs of the world assume normal conditions. Again, Italy, however, has already a stamp to frank letters which were transmitted by her special aerial postal service between Rome and Turin. The stamp used was the special delivery 25 centesimi overprinted "Esperimento Posta Aerea, Maggio, 1917, Torino-Roma Roma-Torino" in black. This was, of course, only an experiment, but the results were quite successful and encouraging.

## In the Sale Room

Some fine English stamps were disposed of recently in London, and the prices obtained for some of the lots may be of interest to collectors of old English stamps. A block of six penny blacks in mint state were bought for £12, nearly 500 times their original face value. A penny black, with the No. 8 Maltese cross cancellation, reached £4, and this was a very fine specimen. A fine block of four two-penny blues (without white lines) went for 130s.; and four single specimens of the same stamp, with guide lines, made 75s. A "specimen" copy of the £1 brown-illiac, with cross water mark, mint, realized 88s; and £8 was paid for another "specimen" £1 stamp on blue paper. Among the more modern issues a notable item was a vertical strip of four of the £1 King Edward, with registered postmark, and this fetched £3. A mint block of four of the halfpenny Harrison print, in the scarce bright green shade, was run up to 24s. before it was knocked down. The penny, with the multiple watermark sideways, in a mint pair was sold for 15s. Two interesting Georgians, however, went very cheaply. These were a copy of the 2s. 6d. imperforate, and a copy of the same stamp printed in the color of the 5s. stamp—these went for 10s. and 21s. respectively. While on the subject of current prices it may be as well to glance briefly at the new French catalogue, and there are really some very interesting items.

**Rice's** Ladies Hatter  
 149 Tremont Street, Boston

## SHORT SEA TRIPS FROM BOSTON

\$16.50 Atlantic City and Return  
 \$21.50 Old Point, Va., and Return  
 \$22.50 Washington, D. C., and Return  
 Meals and Berth included on steamer. Regular service is being maintained. Consult us about your trip.  
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Our French friends, for instance, have decided that the Australian 6d "bird" type is no longer a common stamp, and have catalogued it at 5 francs both used and unused. Collectors have for some time regarded this unlovely stamp as quite a good one. The Georgian £1 English, now obsolete, is priced at 50 francs, more than double its face value. The Togo on Gold Coast "occupation" errors, are carefully listed and priced, and those collectors who have been interested in these provisionals will find a useful guide to aid them in arranging their specimens. The prices quoted for the Georgian rupee values of India are interesting, and it would appear that the prevalence of "cleaned" copies has had something to do with the pricing. The one rupee is quoted at 40c, 2 rupee at 1.50; 5 rupee at 6.50; 10 rupee at 11 francs; 15 rupee at 18 francs; and the 25 rupee at 32.50.

## SMITH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**NORTHAMPTON, Mass.**—The following students from the class of 1918 have been elected to the Zeta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa of Smith College: Sara Bache-Wilg, Portland, Me.; Marion Huntley Baldwin, Washington, D. C.; Florence Sophia Barnum, Danbury, Conn.; Eleanor Boardman, Augusta, Me.; Gladys Wing Chase, East Freetown, Mass.; Harriet Crawford Cheney, New York City; Mildred Hine Clark, Orange Conn.; Alison Loomis Cook, Troy, N. Y.; Dorothea Dann, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hazel Marie Dine, Little Falls, N. Y.; Miriam Estelle Egbert, Flushing, N. Y.; Mary Elizabeth Elder, Amherst, Mass.; Eva Lillian Gove, Ludlow, Mass.; Helen Ayres Hardwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Virginia Harrison, Columbus, O.; Esther Lovett, Beverly, Mass.; Alison McEldowney, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grace Cornelia McEldowney, Brookline, Mass.; Elizabeth Richardson Miner, Flushing, N. Y.; Helen Chichester Otis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marjory Elliott Parsons, Webster, Mass.; Theodora Platt, Evanston, Ill.; Frances Powell, Taylorville, Ill.; Sarah Louise Powell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Katherine Elizabeth Schultz, Ridgeway, Pa.; Louise de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.; Eleanor Temple Smith, Springfield, N. Y.; Anne Davenport Sparks, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Dorothy Irene Stanley, Amherst, Mass.; Jane Watters Tildesley, New York, N. Y.; Lesley Waterman, Northampton, Mass.; Marion Howe Wetherell, Pawtucket, R. I.; Sarah Whitman, Evanston, Ill.; Helen Frances Witte, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Beatrice Freda Wolf, Paragould, Ark.; Dorothy Wolf, Shippensburg, Pa.; Edna Frances Wood, Northampton, Mass.; Martha Wright, Newark, Ohio; Grace Fairbank Woods, Hatfield, Mass.

## PRICE OF BREAD IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**WINNIPEG, Man.**—The women of Winnipeg assembled in a mass meeting unanimously resolved to bake their own bread until the master bakers set it to sell a 20-ounce loaf at a reasonable price. Since March 1, the local bakers have refused to make a 20-ounce loaf, the only weight that is being sold is 16 ounces. The women feel that the bakers took this method of concealing the rise in price. The bread bawling of this city sets out that the standard loaf shall weigh 20 ounces. The order-in-council issued by the Food Control Board at Ottawa on Feb. 15 states that the weight of a loaf of bread in Manitoba may be 20 and 12 ounces. Before March 1 the bakers sold a 20-ounce loaf for 8 cents, now they charge 7½ cents for a 16-ounce loaf if one buys 10 tickets; otherwise it is 8 cents a loaf.

## APPLE BARRELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**HALIFAX, N. S.**—Because of the embargo on apples going into Great Britain and the United States law regarding the size of apple barrels, it will be necessary for Nova Scotia fruit growers to adopt a somewhat larger package if they are to build up across the border a market for their product. The Nova Scotia barrel is four quarts less capacity than the United States barrel and 12 quarts less than the Ontario barrel. Dr. Johnson, Canadian Fruit Commissioner, has invited representative growers to come to Ottawa with a view of Canada adopting the standard barrel of the United States.

## Dearborn Hats

## SPRING MODELS

Sarah Jane Dearborn  
 100 Boylston St., BOSTON

## AMUSEMENTS

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
 SUNDAY, MARCH 31, AT 7:30

## HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY

CHORUS OF 400 FULL ORCHESTRA  
 EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor  
 H. G. TUCKER, Organist

## THE REDEMPTION

SOLOISTS  
 HUDSON-ALEXANDER, Soprano  
 EDITH B. WHITCOMB, Soprano  
 MINERVA KOMENARSKI, Alto  
 LAMBERT MURPHY, Tenor  
 EARLE CARTWRIGHT, Baritone  
 FREDERIC MARTIN, Bass

Net Profit of this Concert Benefit War Work of the Y. M. C. A.

Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1, Monday, March 25.

**JORDAN HALL**  
 MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25, AT 3

## PABLO CASALS

THE WORLD'S GREATEST 'CELLIST  
 Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
 SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31, AT 3:30

## JASCHA HEIFETZ

Violinist  
 Last Appearance This Season  
 Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, Now.

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Here are assembled all the newest styles in Silk Hosiery, for dress and street wear; and in Wool Hosiery, for golf and general sports use.

There is also a large assortment of Children's Hosiery, comprising practically all the wanted styles and sizes.

## Women's Low Shoes FOR DRESS, STREET AND SPORTS WEAR

now being shown in anticipation of the April demand and of the warmer days to follow, represent virtually all the styles that will be most fashionable during the Spring and Summer.

The models, materials and wearing qualities are of the usual

Balta standard.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

## Exceptional Values

will be offered, commencing Monday, in

## Misses' Tailored Suits and Coats

comprising several of the Spring season's smartest models, developed in the most fashionable materials, which will be marked at the following interesting prices:

Tailored Suits, at \$34.00, 39.00  
 Coats at 29.50, 39.00

(Misses' Dep't, Second Floor)

## Charming Blouses

JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS

and now displayed in the Department on the Second Floor, will make an instant and insistent appeal. The models represent the latest ideas of the French originators, while the materials and workmanship are exquisitely fine.

Many of the new blouses are adorned with hand embroidery, hand drawn-work or hand-made fillet; in all there is the individual touch which stamps every one as different.

On Monday a selected number of

## Imported Blouses

all hand-made, of the daintiest lingerie fabrics, will be taken from stock and placed on sale at the reduced prices of

\$7.50, \$12.50 & \$16.50

## Women's Spring Tailor-mades

are shown in a great variety of fashionable models.

Materials, style and workmanship are unsurpassed.

SPECIAL VALUES are offered at \$38.00, 45.00 & 58.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Suits (Third Floor)

## A Large Importation of Hand-made Filet Laces

consisting of Edgings and Insertings of very fine qualities, in widths ranging from 1½ inches to 6 inches, is now on Special Sale at the phenomenally low prices (according to width) of 65c., 95c., \$1.50, 1.85, 2.85 per yard.

Considering the great demand for and the present market value of Real Filet Laces this Sale presents a very uncommon opportunity.

(The Sale is being held on the First Floor)

## Fashionable Millinery for Misses and the Younger Set

is featured at all seasons in a Section of the Millinery Department on the First Floor which has been specially reserved for that purpose.

**CHARMING SPRING HATS** that are the embodiment of the youthful spirit are now shown in an infinite variety of new models.



JAPAN'S EXPORTS  
TO UNITED STATESAdverse Editorial Comment  
Made With Regard to President Wilson's Proclamation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—A statement has been issued from the Foreign Office giving the text of an official dispatch from Washington, concerning the restrictions on imports and exports. The following is a translation of the dispatch: "Concerning the proclamation of the President with regard to the restriction of imports, the War Trade Board, on Feb. 18, issued a separate announcement. After explaining that the object of the restrictions was to place under control the undertakings of merchants and commercial houses in America and neutral countries having connections with the enemy, so that during and after the war, enemy countries may not obtain any benefit, and at the same time to obtain precise information as to trade conditions and to conserve resources of shipping." The statement continues: "So long as there is no likelihood of trade being carried on with the enemy or of assistance being given to him, importers need have no anxiety that undue restrictions will be placed upon the importation of necessary articles. If importers will keep in mind the intentions of the War Trade Board they need suffer no loss, only a certain amount of inconvenience."

"Application forms for special permission to import may be obtained at the Imports Department or at any of the branch offices of the War Board. These applications will be attended to promptly on receipt, and if importers attend to the proper formalities before the arrival of the goods no trouble will arise. To goods now in transit and goods now in port, special consideration will be given. To facilitate ordinary business transactions general permits may be issued in certain cases, chiefly in cases where the value does not exceed \$100."

"In this way the trade with Canada and Mexico will not be hindered. The restrictions will remain in force until further notice."

The Osaka Asahi thinks the present Ministry is hopelessly incompetent and not to be trusted.

"The recent presidential proclamation in America," begins the Osaka Asahi, "was a great blow to the trade of Japan. Its effects in business circles will be very serious. We had warned the government officials over and over again to make preparations to meet such an emergency, but they were optimistic; they temporized."

"When, in November of last year, America added 100 articles to those which could not be imported, without including raw silk, the government authorities apparently did not stop to think that the future might bring stronger pressure. Viscount Ishii went to America and came back with the notes he had exchanged with Mr. Lansing in great triumph, but all he had accomplished was to get America to condescend to recognize Japan's special interests in countries adjoining her own. Then Baron Megata went about two months in America and we hoped that he would accomplish something. But he returned empty handed. The steel and gold bonds were to have been dealt with by Ambassador Sato, but he went off leaving these important matters behind him."

"Then came the presidential proclamation, which will seriously affect the trade of the Pacific, while scarcely making any difference to that of the Atlantic. This was put into effect while the Embassy was in the hands of a temporary change of affairs. Yet the government authorities say that this proclamation had been anticipated and warned the people not to get excited, saying that those who did so were ignorant of the conditions in America. This was just to ease our minds. Those who tell us not to get excited are thoughtless and without susceptibility."

"If the Government had anticipated the present situation it is a demonstration of its incompetence that it took no action to meet it. Viscount Motono said that Mr. Tanaka, now in charge of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, had been instructed to deal with the problem. But with a Ministry like that what can be expected? The nation cannot trust such an incompetent Ministry."

## RULING ON EXEMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. Justice Duff, sitting as the central appeal judge under the Military Service Act, has ruled that "theological students, engaged in missionary work, or in pastoral work, as probationers, under the discipline of the Methodist church of Canada, are not as such entitled to exemption."

In the course of his judgment, the learned judge remarked that while there were special cases in which exemption could be granted, the fact that a man was a student missionary or a probationer, was not in itself a sufficient ground for exemption. Quoting from a memorandum that guides local tribunals, Judge Duff said that the problem was "to provide reinforcements which national duty and national honor require, having regard on the one hand to national civil necessities, and on the other to the special circumstances of individuals."

## A LEGAL POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Whether a rural municipality has the power to forfeit and sell for taxes the property of a German citizen who is unable, through the war, to remit payment through the mails or by telegraph, is a question which will be threshed out in the Alberta courts. Countess Alice Lillian Reventlow-Criminelli is the plaintiff in the action which will decide this question, and the defendant the Rural Municipality of Streamtown No. 511, near Lloydminster. The countess is the wife of a German subject. She owned two sections of land near Lloydminster, and in her statement of the claim alleges the defendant municipality has illegally and wrongfully attempted to dispose of said lands for arrears of taxes. On Jan. 23, 1917, a caveat was filed against the land by the plaintiff, but the defendant took forfeiture proceedings under the act, which gave the municipality possession of the land in question. The plaintiff claims that she has offered to pay arrears of taxes, penalties and other expenses, but the offer has been refused, and she asks for a continuance of the caveat. Under the present conditions it is forbidden the countess' English relatives by British law to make a remittance to pay her taxes, as they are unable to make affidavit the money is not being sent to benefit an alien enemy. Mr. Justice McCarthy has reserved judgment in the matter. Although the Countess Reventlow-Criminelli is the wife of a German nobleman, she has numerous relatives in the British Isles.

## Municipality of Streamtown No. 511, near Lloydminster. The countess is the wife of a German subject. She owned two sections of land near Lloydminster, and in her statement of the claim alleges the defendant municipality has illegally and wrongfully attempted to dispose of said lands for arrears of taxes. On Jan. 23, 1917, a caveat was filed against the land by the plaintiff, but the defendant took forfeiture proceedings under the act, which gave the municipality possession of the land in question. The plaintiff claims that she has offered to pay arrears of taxes, penalties and other expenses, but the offer has been refused, and she asks for a continuance of the caveat. Under the present conditions it is forbidden the countess' English relatives by British law to make a remittance to pay her taxes, as they are unable to make affidavit the money is not being sent to benefit an alien enemy. Mr. Justice McCarthy has reserved judgment in the matter. Although the Countess Reventlow-Criminelli is the wife of a German nobleman, she has numerous relatives in the British Isles.

## NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS OBJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Nova Scotia farmers are much exercised over the proposed "universal daylight saving law." Representatives of the Nova Scotia Farmers Association have waited upon the Provincial Government asking that the federal body at Ottawa be requested not to pass "daylight saving" legislation. The Provincial Greater Production Committee, called in from all over the province to meet Dr. J. W. Robertson representing the Minister of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board, passed a resolution for which every farmer member of the committee voted and every city man opposed, strongly denouncing any attempt to "set back the clock." The farmers argue that because of the excess of moisture in Nova Scotia air the ground in the early morning is wet with dew, the harvest gets up, to hoe is impossible, hay has to be left in cock and grain in stack until everything dries up. To pick small fruit in the early hours is difficult and the trees are all too wet to pick the larger fruit. The farmers claim that one hour of the late afternoon is worth two hours of the early morning. With a daylight saving law farm labor, which is becoming increasingly independent, would want to quit at the same hour shop and office workers ended their day, and consequently the much daylight would be lost instead of gained. President Creelman of the Nova Scotia Farmers Association and Manning Ellis, secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association, made the statement that daylight saving law in Nova Scotia would be a serious setback to the increased production effort being made by the federal and provincial authorities.

## PROTEST AGAINST GAS ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CHATHAM, Ont.—Western Ontario farmers numbering about 400 have just held a meeting here protesting against the new gas act passed by the Legislature of Ontario at its present session. The act was referred to as one of the most unfair in the history of Canadian politics, and those who have suffered loss through the cancellation of existing contracts between municipalities, private interests and companies, now demand compensation. After considerable discussion a resolution was passed in which were included the following clauses: "That this meeting of farmers and municipal representatives from the western part of the Province places itself on record as unalterably opposed to the provisions of the Gas Act of 1918. It fills us with indignation to find in this law a provision whereby the Railway Board can order any gas well on our farms from which we derive a revenue to be shut off for an indefinite period, thereby causing us serious financial loss and yet obliging us to bear that loss. We desire to point out to the Government and the Opposition, which seem to have joined hands for the purpose of forcing this objectionable law through, that no such high-handed invasion of the rights of land owners and of municipalities has before been attempted in the history of Canada." A large deputation will go to Toronto to present the resolution demanding rights of appeal, compensation for loss, and a request that the measure be enforced only in case of serious shortage of gas.

## SPARE PARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Machine companies selling machinery in Alberta must, in future, provide repairs of parts required by the farmers, conveniently available, according to an amendment to the Farm Machinery Act now before the Alberta Legislature. The clause reads as follows: "All contracts or agreements for the sale of farm machinery (whether under seal, written or oral) shall be held to contain a statement that repairs for said machinery are kept at the place of business of the agent of the vendor who is nearest to the purchaser or at the places of business of the vendors at Calgary and Edmonton respectively."

## COLD STORAGE DEFECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In connection with the recent destruction of several tons of cold storage chickens at Winnipeg, belonging to Messrs. William Davies & Co., the Cost of Living Commissioner, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, has issued a statement, in the course of which he states that the fowl had become unfit for food owing to a defect in the cold storage premises wherein it was contained. In remarking that the proprietors were unaware of the conditions, he adds that he does not justify the holding of fowl or other food commodities from one season to another.

## An Important Southern Crop

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—When southern planters and farmers generally realized

that a diversion of crops was necessary, attention was directed to the possibilities of the peanut. The cultivation of the ground nut was begun, at first on a limited scale, the extent of the demand for the product being a large degree problematical. Then came the increased demand for edible vegetable oils, and the goober suddenly assumed large importance. According to statistics gathered by a trade journal the value of the peanut crop of 1917 reached the considerable sum of \$225,000,000. It is stated that the value of the crop in the two states of Alabama and Texas alone for the season of 1917 aggregated \$75,000,000. As the goober can be grown profitably in all of the Southern States, and as its food value is becoming more and more appreciated, a much larger acreage will probably be planted this year.

FUTURE GERMAN  
TRADE WITH ITALY

Secretary of German-Italian Economic Association Argues for Unrestricted Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—In an address delivered at the general meeting of the German-Italian Economic Association, the secretary, Dr. Landsberg, made the following remarks: "It is directly to the interest of Italy to pave the way for the renewal of relations with Germany after the war, since one-quarter of Italy's total trade was with that country. Both in exports and imports we occupied the leading position in Italy before the war."

"Germany's trade with Italy in 1913 amounted in all, to 711,100,000 marks, of which 317,700,000 marks represented the value of Italy's export to Germany, while the latter's export to Italy was valued in 1913 at 393,400,000 marks. Of German exports some 65 per cent were finished goods, while Italy exported mainly raw materials, e. g., silk, hemp, oils, fats, and agricultural products. These things Italy could hardly dispose of to the same advantage elsewhere, but we could quite easily send our finished goods to some other country."

"Again, Italy will be obliged to attach value to foreign tourist traffic, since the stream of German tourists formed a rich source of profit for Italy's tourist industry. We shall have to endeavor to get the old most-favored-nation clause renewed, and to extend it not only to the customs tariff, but also to shipping regulations. An agreement must be come to whereby German ships will be allowed to put into Italian ports in all circumstances. In the same way the customs regulations must not be made illusory by means of bounties or by the form given to railway tariffs."

The speaker proceeded to put forward a number of demands as necessary preliminaries for mutual trade, among others the rescission of all exceptional regulations given legal force during the war, especially in the domain of unrestricted trade and industries, of industrial legal protection and the rights of German branches of commercial houses; compensation for goods which were being conveyed on Italian railways and waterways or were in Italian customs houses on the day of the declaration of war and were then lost or destroyed; recognition that all statutes of limitation are dormant during the war; renunciation of rule making it necessary to declare country of origin of foreign goods; cessation of all support to a boycott of German goods; settlement of all customs disputes by arbitration courts to be set up by both countries, and finally the restoration of unrestricted trade.

In conclusion, Dr. Landsberg emphasized the fact that both countries were far too dependent on each other economically to allow of an economic war being waged by Italy in an attempt to carry out the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Post Offices as Farm Agencies

NEW YORK WORLD.—Under an agreement between the Post Office Department and the Department of Labor, 55,000 third and fourth class post offices will become farm employment agencies, the postmasters and rural carriers acting as farm labor agents for the United States Employment Service. This is a promising attempt to solve the now urgent problem of agricultural unemployment. By the arrangement a great machine is suddenly created for the collection and distribution of information about farm conditions and making it possible for a demand for labor to be speedily transmitted from the farm to the nearest post office and as speedily met. Given a system of post office registration for farmers needing workers and workers needing jobs, it ought to be feasible to equalize and stabilize conditions and avert the shortage of labor whereby production is crippled. The war has revealed the vital necessity to the country of making every acre under cultivation yield its utmost possible crop. In putting the smaller post offices at the farmers' service to aid in removing one of the worst of the obstacles to successful farming, the Government makes a further wise utilization of their facilities for public benefit. From the use of the post offices as savings banks to their use as farm labor agencies is a logical and valuable next step.

## An American Trade-Mark

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—An American trade-mark, or general industrial emblem, is provided for in a bill introduced in Congress by Congressman T. W. Sims, Tennessee, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The measure is good, so good that one wonders an emblem of this kind has not been legalized before now. A national mark would be a trade-getter in foreign countries. It could be made to be a guarantee of goodness, a pledge of merit. It would be valuable to use at home, an inducement in the future to treasure American-made products as much as we have heretofore valued import badges on our hats, cutlery, china, etc. Such an emblem, however, should be limited strictly to goods made wholly in the United States, and penalties should be attached to the bill for infringement of the rule. The trade-mark, too, should be invariable, with possibly sufficient exception to permit naming the state or place of manufacture.

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PROPOSED PLANS TO  
ENFORCE LIQUOR ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Asking various amendments to the Alberta Liquor Act, and provisions for the better enforcement thereof, a deputation of the Alberta Social Service League waited upon the Premier, Mr. Charles Stewart. Among the suggestions made were:

That a fourth member of the Provincial Police Commission be appointed, this member to have sole charge of the suppression of the liquor traffic.

That the police force be enlarged, and a large force of plain clothes men be employed to suppress the illegal traffic in liquor.

That the old law of 1916-17 be re-enacted, this law recognizing the existence of warehouses for the storage of liquor within the Province with stringent regulations for the handling for export.

That police officers be empowered to arrest offenders under the liquor act without warrant; and that the first offense under the liquor act be made punishable with fine or a jail sentence at the option of the magistrate, and the second offense punishable by a jail sentence without the option of a fine.

## REGINA'S SHARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—For the purpose of redeeming the Holy Land the Jews of the world are being urged to raise a fund of \$3,000,000, of which the share of Regina and district has been set at \$3000. In a letter to the local organization of Hebrews, it is explained that a site for a university has already been selected near the Mount of Olives; that hydraulic development will take place to provide proper sanitation; that a survey will be made to provide for future permanent development of a Jewish Palestine, and that plans are being formulated for irrigation and land development.

## THE Geo. J. Birkel Co. hold the

exclusive agencies for those various makes of pianos which are leaders in their respective classes—products of the world's leading makers:

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SOHMER  
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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Henry Bolvin, M. P., upon whom has fallen the honor and the responsibility of being Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament, represents the constituency of Sherford, in Quebec. He is a Liberal, and racially represents a blend of French and Irish settlers. His education was gained in Granby. He finally took his arts degree at Laval University, in Montreal, and then turned to preparation for the profession of law. He was admitted to the bar by the provincial authorities in 1907, and has been selected as crown prosecutor for the district of Bedford. He entered Parliament in 1911 and has been a loyal adherent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Scott Nearing, who has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury sitting in New York City, as guilty of disloyalty and lawlessness under the terms of the Espionage Act, has been before the courts previously, owing to the fact that since the war in Europe opened, he has been one of the leading pacifists of the United States, and aggressively so. His views have been expressed from the platform and in journals. The opinions for which he has just been indicted are found in the book called "The Great Madness."

Mr. Nearing has been a cause of contention in the American academic world for some years, so that his present notoriety is no new thing. A Pennsylvanian by birth, education and long residence he came naturally, after suitable education, to a post as teacher in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and held it from 1905 to 1915, when he was dropped from the faculty, by methods of the public the protest of many of the alumni, and the intervention of teachers in other universities and colleges. The university trustees modified their rules governing such disciplinary acts, but Professor Nearing did not return. His next teaching post was at the newly established city university of Toledo, O. It was not long before his "pacifist" views compelled a conflict there, and he was dropped. Since that time he has held no academic position, but has entered on an anti-war propaganda; and now finally he has collided with the nation and with public opinion.

Professor Elwood Mead of the University of California is to be prominent in the experiment which that State has just authorized for buying, equipping, and settling tracts of land on which settlers may at once become productive citizens and economic units. The sum of \$250,000, as a revolving fund, has been set aside for the purpose and the maximum area of land taken at first by the Land Settlers Board is 10,000 acres. Professor Mead has only comparatively recently returned from Australia, where, as an expert in irrigation and reclamation trained in the American government service, he was chairman of the Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and consulting engineer for water works and irrigation companies. He also was chief engineer of the Melbourne Water Supply Department. Returning to the University of California, where he formerly was professor of the institutions and practice of irrigation, he is now turning his attention steadily to phases of the land problem of the State which work against settlement, and which he and his collaborators in social reform intend to alter. His is an interesting case of specialization in the engineering profession winning for its practitioner adequate academic and professional honors. Purdue University, Indiana, and the State College of Iowa gave him his technical education in the broad outlines of his future calling. He then became a civilian aide to the United States Army engineers, shifted to teaching at Colorado College for a time. For years he was state engineer of the State of Wyoming, for 10 years was head of an investigation commission of the Department of Agriculture that had special oversight of irrigation and drainage; and then went to the University of California.

Sir Henry Wood, the conductor, is a Londoner, and received his early education from his father, an amateur cellist and for 25 years the solo tenor at St. Sepulchre's Church. Sir Henry, who was knighted in 1911, began his musical career by acting as deputy organist of St. Mary's Aldermanbury, when only 10 years old; five years later he was appointed organist of St. John's, Fulham, and was engaged to give organ recitals at the Fisheries Investments and other exhibitions at South Kensington from 1883 to 1885. A year later he became a student at the Royal Academy of Music and there studied under Professors Prout, Macfarren, Steggall, Manuel Garcia, Duviols and others. Subsequently he became a conductor of various suburban musical societies, and in 1890 was appointed conductor of the Rousby Opera Company. Later, he conducted for the Carl Rosa Company, Signor Lago's opera season at the Olympic Theater, Madame Marie Rose's farewell tour, and at the Avenue Theater. His connection with the Queen's Hall began in 1895, when he conducted the first of the series of promenade concerts organized by Mr. Robert Newman. These have become an institution and from these concerts originated the Queen's Hall Orchestra, which, under his conductorship, has become world renowned. In 1899 Sir Henry visited Berlin to conduct the Philharmonic Society, and in 1904 he conducted in New York.

He is a well-known teacher of singing and has written a book entitled "Breathing Tones and Their Qualities." No one has done more, during the present generation, to refute the once common charge that England is an unmusical country. In his leisure hours, Sir Henry devotes himself to painting.

## ARRANGEMENTS TO AID FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Nova Scotia Government has made arrangements with all fertilizer and seed dealers in the Province to carry heavy stocks with the assurance that should they be left with a surplus on hand the Government will take it over. The Government has also offered a cash bonus to all farmers purchasing a two-furrow plow. They have secured a number of tractors for distribution, and they have made arrangements with the banks for the extension of farmers' credits. There are 40,000 farmers in Nova Scotia, and while from the majority of the farms sons have gone overseas and the labor situation is acute, it is believed that, so firmly convinced are the people of the seriousness of the food situation, production in Nova Scotia this year will be greatly increased.

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Los Angeles

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Samples are not very satisfactory on account of the large size patterns. If you will send \$1.50, stating the colors desired, Bullock's will send Bag Length subject to your approval.

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exemplify the right touch in clothes for street, formal and dress wear. Sixty years of knowing how has given them an insight into the apparel needs of the American gentlemen and this store carries a full line of their styles.

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SCHOOLS FREE TO  
MEN OF CLASS A-1

Oklahoma Provides Technical  
and Mechanical Courses for  
Future Soldiers—No Charge  
Is Made for Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Special war training in technical and mechanical subjects is being given in Oklahoma to drafted men of Class A-1 in five different educational institutions. The work is being conducted under S. M. Barrett, War Training Director for Oklahoma and secretary of the State Board of Vocational Education.

The schools giving special war-training courses are the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, the University of Oklahoma at Norman, the Tulsa High School, the Oklahoma City Trades School and the Tulsa High School.

The war-training courses are being given to men of Class A-1 who apply and attend the schools free of tuition, the only requirement being that they pay their own board and general expenses while in attendance. These subjects are not open to any but drafted men of the class mentioned.

The courses being taught in Oklahoma are such as will be of special value to men who are about to become soldiers. At the Agricultural and Mechanical College, instruction is given in the following subjects: Oxygen acetylene welding, gas engine and automobile repairing, blacksmithing, general mechanics, radio-buzzer operating for signal service, as well as special training for carpenters, draftsmen, and wood specialists in connection with aeroplane building.

The subjects taught at the University of Oklahoma include electricity for electrical engineers or those having had two years' training in electrical engineering, and radio-buzzer operating. The courses in the other schools follow the same general direction with a few variations to fit local demands.

Mr. Barrett has also been designated as director of the mine extension work for Oklahoma. The chief object of this branch of educational work is to train competent miners in their communities, with the object of increasing coal and other mineral production and also insuring greater safety to those engaged in such occupations.

Most of these schools are held at night, in various towns of the mining and oil centers of the State under direction of the superintendent of the local high school. The school superintendent receives special instruction and supervision from a visiting educational expert on mining subjects. The principal centers of these schools are at McAlester and Henryetta, in the coal-mining regions, at Miami, in the lead and zinc fields, and at Tulsa, in the heart of the oil-producing districts.

JEAN BRUNHES ON  
SOCIETY OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a leading article in *L'Homme Libre*, Jean Brunhes asks whether the future society of nations will be like the Hague conferences, a society of states which are against the nations, or whether it will seek first of all to save and to liberate certain nationalities.

"The drama of the society of nations against the nations," he considers, "a possibility. The basis of nationality has been pressed to extremes, the ambitions and longings of all the nationalities who would like to be nations and to be respected as such; from Finland to Siberia, from Albania to Iceland, in oppressed Alsace as in devastated Armenia. All these collective entities have been called into being and set upon their feet. A fine example had been set them by Serbia who, alone among the Balkan Powers, threw off the Turkish yoke more than a century ago, and there were also the examples of Bulgaria and Greece, both liberated and remade by great powers. Everywhere there had been wars of independence and revolutions to establish 'unity,' and everywhere the rhythm of the Marsellaise had served as the expression of national aspirations.

"Then, one day, the powers, in response to a solemn invitation from the Tsar of all the Finnish, Polish, Ukrainian and other oppressions, met at the Hague to settle their future destinies and to consolidate the relationships of states, the one with the other. Now there is a very close connection between the external and the internal life of states. The internal policy of a State depends very much on its external policy and vice versa. Certain great states accepted the invitation of the Tsar because they knew that to assure external peace would tend, above all, to strengthen their internal situations. In this way new weapons and new guarantees against the threatening growth of fresh efforts for national independence would be secured.

"It was indeed a triumph for the oppressive states to find themselves on an equal footing with states who were liberators, and the tyrannical states made the real democracies assume a collective responsibility for the status quo, becoming, in fact, quite a 'mutual insurance society.' Willingly or unwillingly, there was nothing for it but to try to suppress all the aspirations of those nations which threatened to upset the established order of things. That was quite obvious in 1908, when Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it was even plainer in 1912, when the Balkan federation rebelled against the oppression of nations and nationalities in Turkey under the régime of the Young Turks. All national rebel-

lions became, not only a 'crime' against the dominant power, but a 'sin' against the orthodoxy of the pacifist 'consortium' of the powers. "The State is still sometimes, as it ought to be, the superior political organism which makes several nations or nationalities live together in a common existence, and is still sometimes faithful to its mission as an organizer. The something which holds the balance, but does not oppress or crush. But it is not only the society of states which is the sworn enemy of all confused and complicated nationalities, and of all young and growing nationalities; the State itself has become an organic development of such a kind that it cannot endure either a Bohemia or a Poland, an Alsace or a Lorraine, or, perhaps, to be more exact, it can endure neither Teutons, Poles, Alsations nor Lorrainians."

Nations have, in fact, become slaves of the soil. Formerly, M. Brunhes declares, a nation constituted, above all, a spiritual framework. Even today, in the Eastern Mediterranean and in all the old Turkish Empire, "nation" and "church" blend into one another. In consequence of this, when anyone changes his nationality, the Bulgarian Exarchate, created by the predominant action of Russia against the Greek patriarchate, was the basis of the development of the whole Bulgarian State and nation. A Macedonian peasant, who, from hostility to the Greek Church, should join the Bulgarian Church, would become a Bulgarian and a part of the Bulgarian nation. The interpenetration and confusion of nationalities might maintain a certain equilibrium by this fact, that each individual and each of the mutually existing groups, might, without an armed conflict, belong to a different nation. However the modern form of the nation has to be that of the State. All nations, as has been said, tend to become states. They are associated with a certain piece of territory. The State is, above all, territorial. The territorial State has to solve the delicate problem of frontiers. It is marked on the map as a certain limited zone and not defined by the people who compose it. In the end, sooner or later, by incorporating all the individuals who live in its territories—sometimes by force and sometimes by assimilation.

The predominance of the territorial factor constitutes a sort of slavery. Territory carries human beings along with it. In the discussions at Brest-Litovsk all the discussions about "nations" turned into disputes about territory. Men no longer had dominion over the earth, they were dominated by it. From this arose the painful importance of the problems connected with the settlement of frontiers.

"Between the homogeneity and territorial continuity of the State and the all the disputes of zones, an insoluble contradiction exists. All the more reason for considering the future of the nations and safeguarding their vital interest, and this ought to be one of the primary tasks of any society of nations worthy of the name. Have they spread abroad, defended, and magnified the basis of nationality in order that nations and nationalities might be trampled under foot by oppressive states? Is France prepared, the France of '89, Jacobin France, the France of Napoleon, the France of 1830 and 1848, to connive with the oppressive states?"

The article concludes with the words: "Yes or no? Will the society of nations be like the Hague conferences, a society of states opposed to the nations, or will it endeavor, first of all, to save and to liberate all the various nationalities?"

DRY VICTORY IN  
SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA CLARA, Cal.—After an almost continuous struggle lasting 25 years, the temperance and prohibition forces of Santa Clara succeeded, by a majority of 103, in voting the city dry in a special election on Feb. 19. A special effort has been made to drive the saloons out of Santa Clara as it is a university town, the seat of Santa Clara University. The victory for the dries is regarded as important as Santa Clara was the last stronghold of the wets in Santa Clara County and as it practically assures the election of two assemblymen and one senator who will vote for the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment in the next Legislature.

PASADENA AIDS  
WAR GARDENERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—The first vacant lot survey of the Pasadena street department gives abundant evidence that many citizens are planning to take advantage of the opportunity to plant war gardens. This year the city will act as a clearing house for would-be gardeners and lot owners, so that no desire for gardening need go unsatisfied because of lack of ground. The survey is in conjunction with the City Food Production and Conservation Committee, and maps are being made that will greatly facilitate the work of increasing vegetable production.

## RECOUNT DEMANDED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There will be three recounts demanded by defeated candidates in the recent Canadian elections who are not satisfied with the figures as given out by the returning officers. These are South Renfrew, Ont., Queen's, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon. It is believed that there will also be four or five recounts for overseas, but the general returning officer is not able to say what these are yet.

FARM MACHINERY  
IN SWITZERLAND

Closing of Germany's Export  
Channels Opens World Market  
to Swiss People

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Amongst the many new fields of industry and commerce which the war has opened up to Switzerland, one of the most important is that of the manufacturing of agricultural machinery. Prior to the war Germany had a large part of this trade in South America, Australia, Africa and Asia, from all of which markets she found herself suddenly excluded.

American manufacturers, who had the second largest share of the trade, were not in a position to fill the gaps immediately, owing to other and more pressing demands made upon them at home by the Entente for munitions and all sorts of war requisites. England, of course, was too much absorbed in the war to pay any attention to this field of industry.

Consequently the Swiss manufacturers were unexpectedly given a great opportunity. For in no branch of the engineering industry outside, of course, of the demand for guns and munitions, and primary war materials, is there such a promising field open for trade as in agricultural machinery of all kinds, such as traction engines, steam plows, threshing machines and reapers, portable engines and miscellaneous farm implements.

The war has caused a tremendous shortage of foodstuffs throughout the world and every effort is being made to increase the productiveness of the soil, a task in which mechanical equipment is coming to play a more important rôle than ever before. Not only the Swiss farmers, but landed proprietors and agriculturists in Russia, in Central and South America, and in the British colonies are demanding all the farm machinery they can get. In many countries the governments have taken the matter up, especially in India and in some of the South American States. In Russia, even amidst all the present turmoil of an internal revolution, the Zemstvos, or district councils, are taking the keenest interest in the introduction of machinery on the land. Hitherto labor has been cheap and abundant, but the war has taxed the nation heavily in men and money, and it has become necessary to introduce modern methods to make up for these losses.

It is proposed to form co-operative organizations to purchase farm machinery and lend it out to the peasants on moderate terms, or sell it on easy installments.

Many Swiss manufacturers have recognized this opportunity for a new trade with foreign countries and are preparing to embrace it. A big Zürich firm is already turning out traction engines and steam plows and has more orders than it can fill. Swiss machinery in other branches enjoys a high reputation in the markets of the world for excellence of workmanship and durability, and there is no reason why Swiss firms should not capture a lot of Germany's foreign trade in agricultural machinery. If they set about it energetically and intelligently.

HOUSING CONFERENCE  
IN BIRMINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—A conference of the Midland counties, under the auspices of the National Housing and Town-planning Council, was held, recently, in Birmingham to discuss various proposals in regard to housing and town-planning.

The conference was opened by the Lord Mayor in a speech in which he said that in Birmingham alone there was a shortage of about 10,000 houses. It had been estimated, he said, that after the war it would be necessary to provide additional houses at the rate of 5000 a year, over a period of 20 years. He deprecated the idea of a local authority undertaking business which was in any way speculative, and he considered that land purchase and the erection of houses presented a large amount of speculation and uncertainty. In Birmingham, he continued, they had already adopted the outlines of a policy dealing with the provision of working-class houses, and it was considered that most could be accomplished by giving financial assistance to private builders or public utility societies. In Birmingham, they believed that one of the best plans would be to acquire areas of land which, after laying out, they could let or sell for the erection of dwellings at rents to be approved by the local authority. In connection with such schemes, he thought it would be reasonable if the Government gave financial assistance to the local authorities, and he considered it probable that this assistance would be given. During the war the best policy was to patch up all the houses that could be made habitable, and, after the war, new schemes could be undertaken, together with such drastic action as might be considered desirable.

Mr. Harold Shawcross, chairman of the National Housing and Town-planning Council, who spoke at a later stage of the proceedings, emphasized the necessity for checking profiteering in connection with housing. He considered that plans should be drawn up and that materials should be produced and made available at a reasonable price at the close of the war. The housing of the working classes and the number of slums, he declared, were a disgrace to the country. Local authorities, he considered, should make a survey of the insanitary houses in their localities, and prepare a scheme that would make it possible within the next 10 years to sweep the old houses away, and erect new ones in their places. He was emphatic on the unde-

sirability of speculating in land. One of the curses of housing in the past, he declared, had been that a man had not tried to make his money out of building the house, but out of speculating in the land. He thought local authorities should be encouraged to buy large tracts of land and let it out in sites for building. He did not think, however, that they should part absolutely with the land, that action in the past had been maintained, landed in the present mess many of their towns were in.

After discussing the nature of the financial assistance promised to local authorities by the Government for housing schemes, the conference passed a resolution in favor of a block grant of at least 30 per cent being given to local authorities, and that any loss on housing schemes over and above this should be equally divided between the local authorities and the Government. Emergency legislation for the acquisition of sites was also discussed, and a resolution was carried praying that the necessary legislation should be passed immediately, in order to avoid any delay in preparing housing schemes at the end of the war. A motion was also passed in favor of making simplified planning schemes compulsory.

REGULATION OF FISH  
INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Federal regulation of the fish industry in the Pacific Northwest has been fully discussed at the recent conferences held in this city, and a plan for the lowering of prices of fresh fish to the consumer, and the elimination of speculation and excessive profits has been finally worked out and sent to the Food Administration in Washington for approval.

The plan decided upon will not be announced until it is accepted by the food administrators of the Government. The exorbitant prices paid for fish during the past year, particularly for halibut, according to the food officials, are a result of the reckless bidding of wholesalers for large catches, and it is claimed that since no effort has been made, up to this time, to regulate market conditions, the high prices have prevailed.

## PLAN FOR ROAD DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—The proposed municipal electric road from Pasadena to Los Angeles, which has been under discussion in Pasadena for some time, has been held up, pending an application to the authorities at Washington for approval of the proposed bond issue. The cost of the contemplated road will run from \$775,000 to \$796,000, depending on the route chosen, the question also to be decided by the people. Approval of the capital issues committee of the Federal Reserve Board is sought before proceeding further in the matter.

## TEACHERS ASK HIGHER SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—All the public and high school teachers in the city have joined in a letter to the Board of Education threatening to resign and seek other employment unless they are given an increase of at least \$200 per annum.

JEWISH SOCIALISTS  
DECLARE LOYALTY

New York League Denounces  
the Reactionary Pro-German  
Policy of Party Leaders and  
Pledges Support to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the conduct of the official American Socialists in this war has been nothing but base reactionism, a mixture of business and politics, of demagoguery and egotism, almost invariably reflecting the German ruling socialism, is stated in an address issued by the Jewish Socialist League of New York. This league has pledged its support to President Wilson and the aims for which America entered the war.

"The trade mark of American socialism," says the address, "has always been Scheidemann. Its traveler was Morris Hillquit of New York and its champion, Victor Berger of Milwaukee. And when the world war broke out, while America was still neutral, Hillquit and Berger found it impossible to condemn Wilhelm and Scheidemann. The American Socialists, through their politicians, justified the treachery of the German social democracy against the nations, and Mr. Hillquit expressed his open 'revolutionary' approval of the patriotism of the German social democracy."

When America finally entered the war "the contemptible, reactionary deception of the patented Socialist leaders of America" was again practiced, says the address. The convention at St. Louis is spoken of as a gathering of the Socialist politicians or the Scheidemann "revolutionary" stamp, "together with a few naive labor leaders who are blessed with innocence and dense ignorance." Citing the platform drawn up at that convention, which declared that this war is the most unjust of all wars, a struggle of capital against capital, "a conspiracy of imperialism against the nations," the address says:

"You foolish deceivers. Thousands of years ago you were branded by the indignant prophet, when he exclaimed: 'Woe unto those who shall call light darkness and darkness light.'"

Soon the reactionary deception, continues the address, changed into "a bacchanal of business and politics." The official Socialist press began "to coin money and raise its circulation by misrepresenting the aims of this revolutionary war. The pro-Germans overnight became 'pacifists,' 'internationalists,' 'Socialists,' and preached the Kaiser's peace to the Jewish people. Like criminal demagogues, the American reactionary Majority Socialists shamed and outraged the holy spirit of the war. And Morris Hillquit declared publicly that he would buy no Liberty bonds, thereby strengthening the slavery bonds of Kaiserism. For the money he would not give for Liberty bonds, Mr. Hillquit wanted to go to Stockholm to attend the German Socialist peace conference, the miserable prelude to Brest-Litovsk."

The Russian situation, the address

declares, fills the heart of every conscientious "revolutionist and Socialist" with pity and indignation, and with righteous anger against the Socialist "misleading leaders."

"Like one man all the workers and Socialists of America must now unite to fight Kaiserism, and, if necessary, even above the heads of their demagogic and blind leaders."

"The war is now deciding the destiny of the world, the fate of history. It was a dynamic war at the beginning, it soon became a democratic war, it was later uplifted to a revolutionary war. Now it is a holy war. It must guard the sacred treasure of Freedom, Democracy and Socialism."

FIJI EDUCATION  
SUBJECT OF REPORT

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—The report and recommendations of the Methodist commission which visited Fiji recently have been submitted to the mission board. The commissioners spent several days in consultation with the missionaries. The result is that the Missionary Society, while continuing and extending its important educational work, will be able to cooperate with the Government in its endeavor to secure a satisfactory system of education for all children of school age in Fiji. Several of the existing mission schools will be brought under the new education ordinance. A proposal in reference to a more efficient system of vernacular or primary schools has been embodied in a bill which is before the legislative council. The question of the training of teachers also came under review and steps are being taken to obtain a more satisfactory method.

PROPOSAL TO PAY  
WORKERS TO STUDY

Educator Recommends Govern-  
ment Provide Incentive to  
Alien to Attend Night School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—That the Government should cooperate with employers in a scheme for paying foreign-born residents for studying in the proposal of Dr. Jeremiah Rhodes, superintendent of the Pasadena city schools. Dr. Rhodes presented the plan at the recent convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, held in Philadelphia, and was given so much encouragement there that he has elaborated his scheme. It probably will be brought to the attention of Congress and President Wilson.

Dr. Rhodes would have the employer pay for eight hours of work and in addition the Government pay the employee for two hours' study of the type to fit him for better citizenship.

"It is too much to expect the average foreign-born resident to work hard long hours during the day, and then expect him voluntarily to attend night school after working during the day at hard manual labor," said Dr. Rhodes.

"However, he must be educated. Otherwise he becomes a burden and sometimes a menace to the community. At best, he is not as good a citizen as he would be if he were educated, and neither is he as patriotic and loyal, in the average case. I maintain that it would be an investment paying rich returns if the Government would adopt some such system as this."

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET

## SELLS LOWER

Prices Inclined to Be Weak With War News the Chief Influence Toward This End—Losses Substantial in New York

War news from abroad, today's short session and the interval until the resumption of business Monday, all helped to make the New York stock market uncertain and inclined to be weak in the early trading this morning. The report that the Germans had broken through the British lines was not cheering to sentiment.

Steel common, Reading, Union Pacific, Texas Company, Chesapeake & Ohio, Mexican Petroleum, International Mercantile Marine common, General Motors, American Smelting, Central Leather and Baldwin were among the issues to decline the most. Price changes in the first few minutes of business on the Boston Stock Exchange today were insignificant.

The New York market was weak late in the first half hour. Trading was fairly active.

Liquidation continued throughout the short session, with occasional rallies. Losses extended throughout the list on the New York Exchange, the steel industrials showing especial weakness. Losses of 2 points or more were made by Baldwin, Gulf, General Electric, General Motors, Mexican Petroleum, Texas Company, Rock Island 7 per cent preferred, Chesapeake, American Woolen, United States Steel, Union Pacific and Reading. Losses of a point or more were numerous.

New York total sales, 470,000 shares; \$1,876,000. For the week, 2,104,000 shares; \$24,960,000.

## PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTHEAST

ATLANTA, Ga.—Deposits of \$70,789,000 held by six associated banks of the Atlanta clearing house at the call of the comptroller March 4, establishes a new high record at this season by \$254,000, or an increase of 43 per cent over March 5, 1917.

Aggregate cash resources of member banks of the clearing house is \$24,205,000, compared with \$14,938,000 a year ago, an increase of \$9,267,000.

The gain shown by banks at this center, in view of extraordinary investment of approximately \$10,000,000 in Liberty bonds, and market value of cotton being held, proceeds of which ordinarily would be reflected in bank deposits, is concrete evidence of the prosperity of the Southeast.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Japanese Marine Insurance Company with a capital of 5,000,000 yen (\$2,500,000) is to be opened in Kobe by the Mitsui interests.

Subscriptions to the latest \$500,000, 000 certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of the third Liberty Loan, closed Friday. Early reports indicated it had been taken in full.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation's 1917 net earnings available for dividends totaled \$2,320,737. Last year one quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was paid on \$2,724,000 cumulative 8 per cent preferred stock. Deduct this dividend, and regular 7 per cent dividend on the \$14,980,000 non-cumulative preferred stock, and there remains \$2,682,697 for the \$59,448,000 common stock, equal to \$43.20 a share.

## TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total exports from the Commonwealth of Australia to the United States and its insular possessions increased from \$25,291,415 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, to \$37,464,606 for 1917, as follows:

	1917	1916
United States	\$34,139,529	\$24,504,283
Philippine Islands	3,189,570	727,225
Hawaiian Islands	135,218	59,229
American Samoa	189	678
Total	\$37,464,606	\$25,291,415

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-55, cables 4.76-7-16, 50-day bills 4.72-24 and 90-day 4.70-24. Francs cables 5.71-24, checks 5.72-24. Lire cables 8.59, checks 8.71. Swiss 4.34 and 4.36-24. Guilders 4.64 and 4.64. Pesetas 25.65 and 25.55. Stockholm 34 and 33-1/2.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate fresh northerly winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Sunday.

North Atlantic States for next week: No decided weather changes; no precipitation of consequence; temperature average somewhat lower and more nearly seasonal than preceding week.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 53.10 a. m. 56.12 noon 49.

## IN OTHER CITIES

	8 p. m.
Albany	32
Buffalo	32
Chicago	28
Cincinnati	31
Cleveland	34
Denver	36
Indianapolis	34
Los Angeles	52
Memphis	32
Minneapolis	32
Portland, Me.	30
Portland, Ore.	44
San Francisco	59
Seattle	42
St. Louis	42
Washington	44

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:17 High water, 8:22 a. m.; 8:53 p. m. Sun sets 6:50 Moon sets 3:36 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:30 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	51	51	51	51
Alaska Gold	134	134	134	134
Alaska Ju.	174	174	134	134
Affis-Chal.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Allis-Chal.	81	81	81	81
Am B Sugar	78	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Can.	41 1/4	41 1/4	39 1/2	40
Am Car Fy.	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	31	31 1/2	31	31
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Int Corp.	53	53	53	53
Am Linsed.	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Am Loco.	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Am Loco pf.	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Smeltg.	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	63	63	63	63
Am Sugar	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	50	50	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Zinc	13	13	13	13
Anaconda	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalaya	83 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
At Gulf	106 1/2	106 1/2	104	105 1/2
At Gulf pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Bald Loco.	75 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Balt & Ohio	53	53	51 1/2	51 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Co.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Beth Steel	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
BF Goodrich	43	43	41 1/2	42 1/2
Booth Fish	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Brook R T	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Burns Bros.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Butte Cop	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & Sup.	20	20	19	19
Cal Pac Cor.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cal Petrol	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Can Pacific	126	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Central Fdy.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Ct Leather	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Cer de Pas	31	31	31	31
Chan Motor	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
CM & St Paul	41	41	39 1/2	40
CM & St Paul pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Chir & Pac	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chir & Pac pf.	57	57	56	56
Chir & Pac pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	66	66
Chir & N W	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
Chile Cop	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
CCC & St L	30	30	30	30
Cl Peab'g pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Col Fuel	28	28	28	28
Col Gas & El.	31 1/2	31 1/2	29	29
Con Gas	95	95	96	96
Con Gas pf.	69	69	69	69
Con Gas	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
Corn Prod.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cruc Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Cuban CSug.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Del & Huds.	109	109	109	109
Deere pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Erie pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gas W & W	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Gen Chem.	172	172	172	172
Gen Electric	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Gen Motors	117 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	117
Granby Min.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Green Can	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	87 1/2	87 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Gulf States	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Harv & N J	109	109	109	109
Has & Bar	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ill Central	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44
Int Con Cor.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	7
Int Cor pf.	42	42	42	42
Int Mer Mar.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24	24
I Mer Mar pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28
In Paper	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan City So.	16	16	16	16
Kelley Tires	43	43	43	43
Kelley Wt pf.	90	90	90	90
Kenne Cop	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Kress	55	55	55	55
Lack Steel	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Laclede Gas	87	87	87	87
Lehigh Val.	18	18	16	16
Lire & N.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Mackay pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Manhattan	96	96	95	95
Max Motor	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Maxwell pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Mex Petrol	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Miami	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Midvale St.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pacific	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Nat C & C	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Nat Enamel	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Nevada Con.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY Central	10 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
NY & St L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
NY N H & H	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N Y N H & H	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
*North Am.	44	44	41	41
North Pac.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84
N Steel	62	62	62	62
O Cities Gas	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Ont Silver	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
O & W	10	10	10	10
Pacific Mail	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pacific T & T	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Penna	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Peoples Gas	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pere Marq	12	12	12	12
Pitts Coal	53	53	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	80	80	80	80
P & W Va	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
P & W Va pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Pressed St.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Pullman	111	111	111	111
Ray Con	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	33.00	33.00	32.75	32.85
July	31.90	32.00	31.85	31.90
Oct	30.82	30.82	30.75	30.82
Dec	30.65	30.65	30.45	30.57
Jan	30.52	30.52	30.52	30.52

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	31.80	31.80	31.60	31.61
July	31.06	31.06	30.82	30.87
Oct	29.79	29.79	29.65	29.69
Dec	29.55	29.55	29.44	29.51

## COTTON PRICE RANGE

High, low and last sale prices of cotton on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges for the week are:

	High	Low	Last
March	34.10	32.95	34.07
June	33.25	32.07	32.85
July	32.38	31.28	32.38
August	32.37	31.50	31.66
September	31.71	31.71	31.71
October	31.22	30.47	30.82
November	30.73	30.25	30.87
December	30.72	30.22	30.52

## NEW ORLEANS

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	32.67	31.86	32.60	31.61
May	31.98	31.00	31.00	31.00
July	31.25	30.56	30.87	30.87
August	30.73	30.73	30.73	30.73
October	30.60	29.43	29.67	29.67
December	29.81	29.20	29.51	29.51
January	29.60	29.17	29.60	29.60

## RAILWAY NOTES

Members of the Field and Forest Club journey to Monroe in special Boston & Maine equipment today leaving North Station at 1:51 p. m. The Boston Elevated placed a new time card in service on the structure and tunnel this morning.

The Boston & Albany operated a special train from Framingham to South Station this noon on account of heavy travel.

The annual inspection of watches on the New Haven will take place this year between April 1 and 15 at all official inspectors' headquarters, a list of which is posted on bulletin boards.

For the accommodation of Phillips-Esker combined Musical clubs en route to Andover today the Boston & Maine Road provides special service at 2:26 p. m. Returning the special train will leave Andover at 12:14 a. m.

The car department of the New Haven received from the Readville shops last evening a train of platform coach coaches which have been overhauled and painted for Boston and Newport service.

Kenneth Eldridge, former clerk to George H. Foote, train master, Boston & Maine, North Station, is now located at San Antonio, Tex., with the United States balloon squadron.



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

## Some New International Development Needed to Start Securities Markets—Third Liberty Loan Drive Starts Soon

It is generally admitted that some important international development in connection with the prosecution of the war is needed to get the securities markets out of the rut they have been in for some weeks. Trading has been extremely quiet, attention having been centered upon a few groups of securities to the almost entire neglect of the leading stocks. It has been a professional traders' market and not a very brisk one at that. A victorious drive on part of the Allies, it is believed, would be sufficient to start a bull market, whatever the monetary conditions might be. However, with a Third Liberty Loan campaign about to be inaugurated there is little encouragement held out by the banks to the traders. In view of this, and also taking into consideration the surrender of Russia, it is considered remarkable that prices have held up as well as they have done.

The bankers who will conduct the next Liberty Loan campaign are much better situated for making the drive than before because of their splendid selling organizations which they got together in the previous campaigns. There is also a better understanding among the people as to the importance of subscribing to these bond issues. Refusing to buy bonds makes the cost of living that much higher all round, for what the Government fails to raise by bond issue for the conduct of the war must be raised by taxation. The more this is understood the easier it will be to sell bonds.

One phase of the forthcoming Liberty Loan which probably was given special consideration at the conference of bankers and government officials in Washington Friday was the uncertainty of the amount of revenue to be derived from income and excess profits taxes. It has been estimated that these would yield \$2,427,000,000—about \$1,226,000,000 from excess profits and \$1,201,000,000 from incomes—but many believe actual amounts will be greater. For this reason some Treasury officials are inclined to urge a loan of only enough to carry the Government to the end of the fiscal year June 30, in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000,000, or even less, leaving war expenditures of the first part of the next fiscal year to be met by new bond issues. This would give time for the War Finance Corporation to get into operation and by June 30 the effect of the corporation's activities on the money market might be determined.

As an indication of the drive being made in the distribution of war savings and thrift stamps, 26,000 out of approximately 29,000 banks in the United States have agreed to devote their energies to selling stamps. About 19,000 have accepted appointments as directors of the war savings division, and will handle a full line of stamps and certificates. These 19,000 banks have set aside a special window and will supervise the distribution campaign in their community. The other 7,000 have expressed a willingness to promote the sale of stamps without devoting special space. In Secretary McAdoo's budget for the year ended June 30, he anticipated the sale of \$663,000,000 of war savings certificates. To date, approximately \$10,000,000 have been sold. This means there is about \$553,000,000 of certificates to be disposed of within three months. Mr. McAdoo also expected to sell \$1,000,000,000 additional war savings certificates in the fiscal year 1918-1919. Although sales of stamps and certificates have not come up to expectations, it is believed that with the extensive facilities and selling campaigns being inaugurated the unsold portion will be disposed of.

New York banks are sending to correspondents circulars advising them of the regulation adopted by the Clearing House Association, whereby demand deposits of interior banks may receive after April 1 interest at 2 1/2 per cent, based on the prevailing 4 1/2 per cent 90-day discount rate for commercial paper at the Federal Reserve Bank and informing them that their account will hereafter draw that interest. Some banks are expecting an early advance in 90-day discount rate to 5 per cent. In that case, interest deposits of interior banks may be paid a maximum of 2 1/2 per cent. Certain bankers point out that the rate will be inevitably advanced sooner or later, judging by the course of the money market and in view of the fact that commercial paper is now practically 6 per cent in the New York market. On the other hand, it is stated that an advance in the bank rate at this time might have a disturbing effect on the flotation of the Third Liberty Loan. The New York Federal Reserve Bank did not put up the bank rate from 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent until late last December, after payments on the second Liberty Loan had been pretty well cleared up at that center, but long after that reserve centers had adopted a 4 1/2 per cent rate. A 5 per cent discount rate for commercial paper obtains at three federal reserve banks, namely Boston, Chicago and Minneapolis. At all others the rate is 4 1/2 per cent. Throughout the system uniform rates of 3 1/2 per cent for 15 days and 4 per cent for 90 days obtain for discounts secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty loans. If the next Liberty Loan bears 4 1/2 per cent interest, as expected, it

seems probable that these rates also will be automatically advanced 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Time money is being supplied in an increasing amount by the New York money pool, not so much with a desire to stimulate speculation as to prevent impairment of security values through lack of accommodation. Through the Reserve Bank authorities Washington is now being urged to permit the payment of federal taxes in June through the banks by means of credits. The plan would be for the Reserve bank to allow the banks to credit to the account of the Government the large checks which would be drawn upon them by big corporations, merchants and manufacturers. It would do no more than postpone the day of reckoning but it would help to relieve the anticipated strain in June. The news that the so-called money committee had decided to stabilize the money market had a visible effect Thursday. Time money offerings, which permitted more than \$1,000,000 of 60-day loans to be consummated Wednesday at 6 per cent, were increasingly liberal. As a sample of the changed condition a stock exchange house which had a \$1,000,000 90-day note mature March 21 had been notified by its bank a week or so ago to take up the note at maturity. Nevertheless, the bank renewed the note for 60 days at 6 per cent. The activity of the money committee, it is said, for the present will be confined to call and time money necessities, which comprise the renewal of broken time loans. These mature next week in considerable quantity. The needs of the situation, bankers say, will be met, and they add that the problem is far from a difficult one considering the aggregate amount of outstanding time loans, which runs below \$50,000,000. In Boston, money on call to brokers is 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent. Time money is 6 per cent for short dates, four months being the favorite maturity. The commercial paper market is limited in scope with 6 per cent the prevailing rate. In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rules at 4 1/2 per cent. Time money is in better supply at 6 per cent.

## REAL ESTATE

Residence property has been sold on Union Street, Weymouth, owned by R. Hamilton and wife, and consisting of a frame house and large lot of land, together with the usual outbuildings. B. T. Loud is the buyer.

Papers have gone to record for the sale of property at 377 Huron Avenue, Cambridge. This consists of a two-family frame house with 5000 square feet of land, assessed for \$5500, of which \$2000 is on the lot. Catherine E. Martin conveyed to Patrick J. Shields who bought for occupancy.

Sally D. Hall has sold a lot of land fronting on Prospect Park, Newtonville, containing 11,086 square feet, taxed on a valuation of \$750. The purchaser was Christine R. Thompson, whose property adjoins.

Ernest H. Dexter has sold to Joseph F. Kelley the property at 2A Welling Street, South End, consisting of a brick apartment house and 3550 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$73,000, with \$8500 on the building and \$4500 on the land.

In connection with the above sale, John A. Kelley transferred to Ernest H. Dexter property at Adams Shore, Quincy, as follows: a cottage house and lot of land on Crane Road, assessed on a valuation of \$925; also five vacant lots of land, fronting on Sea Street, Bittern Road and Gannett Road, assessed in all for \$2550. All of these sales were made through the office of Henry W. Savage Inc.

**SALES IN THE ROXBURYS**  
Papers have gone to record in the sale of a large block of vacant house lots, fronting on Huntington Avenue, also on Hillsdale and Wait streets, Roxbury, conveyed by the Thomas H. Connolly estate, which is variously assessed on a valuation of 40 cents to \$120 per square foot.

Property in West Roxbury changing hands consists of a four-story brick house and 3104 square feet of land, owned by William F. Fallon and assessed on \$19,300. Of this amount \$4300 applies on the land. Linville H. Smith et al are the new owners.

**TRANSACTION IN DORCHESTER**  
The frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land at 12-14 Wilcock Street, Dorchester, has been sold by Emanuel M. Gladstone and wife to Jacob Landy. The parcel carries an assessment of \$6200, of which the land value is \$800.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

Year ended Dec. 31:	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$21,478,509	\$20,855,336
Net income	\$4,877,725	\$6,654,051
Surplus after dividends	\$2,118,589	\$2,714,976
Preferred dividends	\$88,151	\$88,235
Common dividends	\$27,835	\$29,986
Surplus	\$2,002,603	\$2,656,755

**KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN**

February:	1918	1917
Gross revenues	\$1,257,074	\$1,262,979
Operating income	\$386,504	\$418,885
Gross revenues	\$2,442,423	\$2,376,370
Operating income	\$674,648	\$414,985

\*Decrease.

COTTON PRICES  
AT HIGHER LEVEL

## Market Somewhat Uneven, but Quotations Make New Record for the Season—Ginning Figures Do Not Change Opinion

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although somewhat irregular, the cotton market has been generally firm during the past week, with prices making new high records for the season. In a general way the advances have reflected a continued demand from the trade and the absence of spot pressure, while reactions have been caused by speculative trading or scattered selling inspired by renewed talk of price-fixing either in raw materials or goods, and reports of favorable progress with new crop preparations. March contracts sold as high as 34.10 Friday morning, and that delivery went up to 34.15 at 120 points over May, which may touch 32.23 and closed Friday night at 33.15, compared with 31.84 at the close of the previous week.

The final ginning figures of the season published on Wednesday showed rather a larger yield than expected, but did not change ideas of end-season supplies sufficiently to be a market factor of importance. According to the Census Bureau the output of the gins will total 11,231,263 bales, compared with 11,363,915 last year and 11,068,173 two years ago. Final figures on the output of linters are not yet available but up to Feb. 28 829,013 bales had been obtained, so that the total growth of the season, including linters, will be something more than 12,000,000 bales. Owing to delayed distribution as a result of scarcity of ocean tonnage, figures on available supplies in this country compare bearishly with last season, but the effect of such statistics is offset by the failure of these supplies to become a pressure on the markets.

The taking over of the Dutch tonnage was naturally discussed from the standpoint of an increased supply available for allied uses, but it did not seem to be taken as a forerunner of large allotments for the cotton trade. Reductions in marine war-risk rates were also calculated to inspire rather a more optimistic feeling as to shipping conditions.

So far, however, no improvement has been reported in the offerings of ocean freight room and the strength of the market has reflected the demand from domestic trade interests, and the firmness of spots rather than any hope of large exports for the balance of the season. South American advances reaching the trade indicate generally favorable progress with new crop preparations and also a considerable increase in the use of fertilizer. Light showers or rains were reported in parts of the Southwest toward the end of the week, but they were not sufficient to relieve droughty conditions complained of, and no fresh light has been thrown upon the prospective acreage.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	8 1/2	8 3/4
do etfs	1 1/2	1 3/4
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston Montana	58c	59c
Butte Detroit	17-32	18-32
Caledonia	4 1/2	4 3/4
Calumet & Hecla	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chev Motors	11 1/2	11 3/4
Cons Arizona	2 1/2	2 3/4
Cons Copper	2 1/2	2 3/4
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Curtiss	29	30
Dixie	10 1/2	10 3/4
Eureka	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Nat Cop	2 1/2	2 3/4
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 3/4
Hoe Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 3/4
Jerome Verde	5 1/2	5 3/4
Junco	14	15
Lake Torp Boat	3 1/2	3 3/4
Magma Cop	35	37
Max Munitions	4 1/2	4 3/4
McKin Dar	46c	47c
Merritt	19	20
Met Petrol	9 1/2	9 3/4
Midwest	53	54
Midwest Refining	101	102
New Cornelia	16 1/2	17 1/2
Saxon	1 1/2-32	1 3/4
Okla P & R	6 1/2	6 3/4
Okmulgee	8 1/2	8 3/4
Peerless	15 1/2	15 3/4
Penn Ky	50 1/2	51 1/2
Provincial	5 1/2	5 3/4
Sagapita Ref	8 1/2	8 3/4
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sinclair Gulf	17 1/2	18 1/2
Smith Motor	2 1/2	2 3/4
Stewart Min	7 1/2	7 3/4
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	11 3/4
Success Min	12 1/2	12 3/4
United Motor	25 1/2	26 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	37	38 1/2
U S Steam	4 1/2	4 3/4
Victoria	4 1/2	4 3/4
Wright-Martin	7 1/2	7 3/4

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

Securities	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	222.00	230.00
American Glue Co. pfd.	138.00	142.00
Amer Writing Paper Co.	82.00	86.00
Arlington Mills	114.00	116.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	82.00	86.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	93.00	96.00
Draper Corporation	113.00	115.00
Farr-Alpaca Co.	170.00	175.00
Mountain States Telephone	102.00	105.00
Otis Elevator common	40.00	42.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	197.00	202.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	82.00	86.00
Southern N E Tel.	105.00	108.00
U S Envelope Co. pfd.	103.00	105.00
U S Envelope Co. com.	130.00	135.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	72.00	75.00
Waltham Watch Co. com.	10.00	11.00

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	92 1/2	95
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98
Illinois Pipe Line	180	185
Indiana Pipe Line	92	97
Ohio Oil	32 1/2	34
Standard Oil (Ind.)	47 1/2	49
Standard Oil (Ky.)	26 1/2	27 1/2
Standard Oil (Cal.)	210	215
Standard Oil (Tex.)	320	325
Standard Oil (N. J.)	61 1/2	62 1/2
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	252	257
Union Tank Line	91	94

BOSTON RESERVE  
BANK'S SHOWING

BOSTON, Mass.—The condensed statement of the financial condition at the close of business on March 22, 1918, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates—	
In settlement fund	\$45,782,000
In bank	10,370,000
5% redemption fund	1,993,500
Gold with foreign agents	3,675,000
Gold with fed res agent	48,502,535
Legal tender notes, silver etfs., subsidiary coin, etc.	4,382,627
Total reserve	\$114,705,662
Bills discounted and bought—	
Rediscounted paper	\$52,688,743
Member bank collateral notes	4,140,800
Bank acceptances	11,474,921
Fed res change drafts	894,750
One year treasury notes	2,194,000
U. S. etfs of indebtedness	55,000
Due from other fed res banks	6,196,047
Due from other banks	2,058,320
National bank notes	5,500
Curr forwarded fr redemption	347,305
Total resources	\$195,361,048

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	6,350,950
Surplus	75,100
Government deposits	5,728,235
Due to member banks	83,739,965
Cashier's checks	163,268
U. S. notes outstanding	93,650,175
Other liabilities	800,979
Total liabilities	\$195,361,048

## MARKET OPINIONS

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It is not clear how much longer the market is to remain in its present position of inertia, but will probably do so until something of sufficient importance happens to lift it out of the rut. As prices don't go off on disturbing developments, good judges believe that if we could have any really good news, the response to it by the market would be immediate and substantial.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The railroads with guaranteed earnings at the average of the past three fiscal years should now enjoy a substantial uplift. Rock Island 6 per cent preferred, now netting 10 per cent on the investment, should not long remain under \$60 a share. There has been no delay in fixing steel prices by the Government, and with little or no change in the present basis stocks like United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel and Crucible should get out of their rut and sell much higher. The United States Steel annual report, to issue shortly, will add to the long list of very favorable earnings exhibits from 1917 operations, and should help sentiment toward the general security market.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The function of the stock market is different from what it is in peace, though the maintenance in war of an open market for securities is, perhaps, quite as important as its normal usefulness as a focus point for capital and enterprise in peace. No great war, however, can be carried through without a certain amount of inflation. It will be strange if this influence is not, sooner or later, witnessed in stocks. A great bull market is, perhaps, neither proper nor timely, but given the slightest encouragement in the military situation, it would seem as though some response to what, at the moment, is the predominant influence, would be in order.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: The immediate course of the market is likely to be governed by the day-to-day developments on the western front, now that the long-heralded German offensive has apparently begun in earnest. It is not, however, a matter of grave concern, as results favorable to Germany are expected to be confined to initial successes. The Kaiser himself has declared that this is a time of supreme importance, and the results will accordingly bear careful watching. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that many favorable developments have recently taken place at home. We refer to the passage of the Railroad Bill to the War Finance Bill, now nearing its final stages, and the recommendations lately made looking toward an increase in the prices of steel and copper. All of these are constructive features, and if their influence is not reflected in the market at this time, it will be later.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: As to the immediate situation in the stock market, at the moment the public is almost completely out of it, as far as new commitments are concerned, and little change in this attitude may be expected until the Loan campaign is well along and the tax period has been safely passed—unless news from the front, of a determining character, develops. German successes there would make for lower levels, while really favorable happenings for our allied forces would undoubtedly be reflected in advancing prices in the many securities which are selling low, with attractive returns.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The times are not propitious for the inauguration of a spring campaign to advance security prices. The public, which is expected to absorb the holdings of the pools, when manipulation has lifted the market to higher levels, is this year in no position to respond.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The strength, the activity, in Liberty Loan bonds, the easing of money on the provisions of the "pool," the successful banking arrangements for financing business over the spring demand, and the new loan—these are outstanding features in the materially bettered financial market situation.

SOME LOW-PRICE  
RAILROAD BONDS

## At Present Quotations Large Yields Are Shown by Various Issues—Government Control of Roads

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Future development of relations between bondholders of less prosperous railroads and the Government continues to hold interesting speculative possibilities. Aside from a government guaranty of fixed net earnings while federal control lasts, Congress has now charged itself and the Treasury with the task of keeping the railroads in prime operating condition and of adding to them whatever facilities are necessary to win the war and to carry on essential industries at the same time.

As the President's proclamation and the act of Congress promise the return of the railroads to the owners at the end of a specified period in as good condition as when taken, it appears to follow that the claim of the Government for funds advanced will be junior to that of existing bondholders. The railroads may be permanently nationalized, but short of that a disturbance of existing liens in favor of the Treasury's claims for money spent by public authority and for public purposes is almost inconceivable.

Railroad bankers and lawyers have considered the possibility that the Government will enter into virtually permanent leases of the roads on a basis of guaranteed payment of bond interest and an additional sum based on average surplus earnings of a period of years. They regard it as more likely, however, that if government ownership comes, it will be through condemnation of the properties themselves. The position of bondholders will then depend on asset value of the properties on which their claims are secured. It is a safe generalization that there are few if any roads which, under any system of appraisal that could get through the Supreme Court, would not be worth the face amount of their bonded debt.

Selecting a few low-priced bonds at random, the following yields are shown at present market prices, if held to and paid at maturity. The amount of debt per mile of road, inclusive of the issue named, is also shown for each of the issuing roads:

Bond	Price	Yield	Debt per mile
Chic Gt West 4 1/2	55 1/2	7.40	\$25,000
C C & St L gen 4 1/2	60 1/2	6.70	55,500
Erie 4 1/2	45 1/2	9.50	100,000
Min & St L ref 4 1/2	19 1/2	10.00	28,200
Mo Pac gen 4 1/2	58 1/2	7.10	32,000
St L-San Fran 4 1/2	57 1/2	7.40	425,300
St L-San Fran 5 1/2	55 1/2	9.75	431,800

\*Fixed interest-bearing bonds only.  
Erie's apparently high-bonded debt per mile must, of course, be considered in connection with the fact that it is a double-tracked eastern trunk line, with important terminals in big cities, and gross earnings per mile two to three times that of many small granger roads. Big Four's debt of \$55,500 per mile is likewise that of a busy trunk line.

DOMESTIC TRADE  
IS IMPROVING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Improvement is the rule in the domestic trade situation of the United States, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of conditions, which continues: There has been a steady acceleration of manufacturing and distribution and quickening of retail demands under favoring weather conditions.

The development of spring trade, although limited by the various war restrictions and the economies of the period, is satisfactory in many instances, and financial obligations are met more promptly as shipments go forward to points of destination with less general interruption.

It is significant of the skillful management of the banking situation that surpluses in money rates, notwithstanding the magnitude of federal requirements, everywhere remain absent, and there is a growing disposition to discourage speculative excesses in all quarters.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were: The Gertrude De Coste with 30,000 pounds of groundfish, Morning Star 46,000, Robert Arthur 105,500, Reading 58,500, Russell 46,500, Ruth and Margaret 69,000, Flora L. Oliver 13,000, steamer Wave 192,000, steamer Breaker 185,000 and Leonora Silverja with 46,700 pounds. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: large cod, \$8.50@7, market cod \$4@6, haddock \$4.25@6.50, pollock \$7@9, large hake 10.50, medium \$6 and cusk at \$5.50.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters landed about 22,000 pounds of groundfish here Friday.

A number of vessels are getting ready for the southern mackerel fishery at Gloucester and two will sail the first of next week. The first vessel to sail last year, on April 5, was the schooner Squanto. The first vessels in 1916 sailed on March 23; in 1915, on March 29.

Water Supply  
for  
Country Homes  
LUNT MOSS CO-BOSTON

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR  
SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

Securities:	Due	Bid	Ask	Yield
*Am T & T (subs) 6s	Feb. 1, 1919	98 1/2	99 1/2	7.10
American Thread Co 1st 4s	Jan. 1, 1919	97 1/2	97 1/2	7.40
Ayer Mills Construc & Eq 5s	Mar. 1, 1919	97 1/2	97 1/2	6.65
*Ayer Mills Cons & Eq 5s	Mar. 1, 1920	94	97	6.65
Balt & Ohio R R 5s	July 1, 1918	98 1/2	98 1/2	6.40
Balt & Ohio R R 5s	July 1, 1919	97 1/2	98 1/2	6.40
Bethlehem Steel 5s	Feb. 15, 1919	97 1/2	97 1/2	6.35
Brooklyn Rap Transit 5s	July 1, 1918	93	94 1/2	7.45
Canadian Pacific Ry 6s	Mar. 2, 1924	97 1/2	98	6.40
Chic & Western Indiana 6s	Sept. 1, 1918	98 1/2	98 1/2	7.30
Delaware & Hudson R R 5s	Aug. 1, 1920	97 1/2	98 1/2	5.75
Edison Elec Illum, Boston 6s	Dec. 1, 1919	98	98 1/2	6.95
Erie Railroad 5s	April 1, 1919	93	94	6.00
General Electric Co 6s	Dec. 1, 1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	6.05
General Electric Co 6s	July 1, 1920	99 1/2	99 1/2	6.05
General Rubber Co 5s	Dec. 1, 1918	98 1/2	98 1/2	7.40
Great Northern Ry 5s	Sept. 1, 1920	96 1/2	97 1/2	6.30
Hocking Valley R R 6s	Nov. 1, 1918	98 1/2	98 1/2	6.65
Kansas City Ry Co 5 1/2s	July 1, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	6.00
Kansas City Term Ry 6s	Nov. 15, 1918	99 1/2	99 1/2	6.00
Laclede Gas Light Co 5s	Feb. 1, 1919	96	98	7.50
*Michigan Central R R 5s	July 15, 1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	5.00
*Morgan & Wright 5s	Dec. 1, 1918	98 1/2	98 1/2	7.40
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 5s	April 15, 1918	95	96	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4 1/2s	May 1, 1918	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 5s	Sept. 15, 1919	96 1/2	97 1/2	7.03
Pennsylvania 4 1/2s	June 15, 1918	95 1/2	97 1/2	5.75
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1919	99 1/2	100 1/2	6.50
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1920	99 1/2	99 1/2	7.20
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1921	99	99 1/2	7.15
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1922	98 1/2	99 1/2	7.25
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1923	98 1/2	99 1/2	7.25
Shawlingan W. & P. Co	Oct. 1, 1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.20
Shawlingan W. & P. Co 6s	Dec. 15, 1919	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.20
Sou California Edison 6s	July 1, 1919	98	98 1/2	6.30
Southern Railway Co 5s	Mar. 1, 1919	96 1/2	97 1/2	8.00
United States Steel 5s	July 1, 1919	97 1/2	98 1/2	8.00
West E. & Mfg Co 6s	Feb. 1, 1919	98 1/2	99 1/2	7.65
Winchester Repeat Arms 7s	Mar. 1, 1919	99	99 1/2	7.50



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIVE NEW RECORDS  
ARE ESTABLISHED

Northwestern University Team Wins Swimming Title in Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Meet for Fifth Successive Year

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. SWIMMING RECORDS

40-YARD SWIM—1918.	Chicago
W. C. Earle, 1918.	1:18.0
100-YARD SWIM—1918.	Chicago
W. C. Earle, 1918.	2:45.0
150-YARD BACK STROKE—1918.	Chicago
C. D. Pavlicek, 1918.	4:15.0
200-YARD BREAST STROKE—1918.	Chicago
H. L. Biersach, 1918.	5:45.0
250-YARD SWIM—1918.	Chicago
W. C. Earle, 1918.	3:15.0
400-YARD SWIM—1918.	Chicago
Richard Simonson, 1918.	7:45.0
100-YARD RELAY—1918.	Chicago
J. C. Redmon, 1918.	2:15.0
60-FOOT PLUNGE—1918.	Chicago
J. C. Redmon, 1918.	1:15.0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—For the fifth year in succession Northwestern University with an evenly balanced team is today holding the swimming championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. It was the eighth annual championship and was held in the Patten Gymnasium pool at Northwestern Friday evening, before a crowd of keen followers of the swimming game which filled every seat and overflowed. The standing of the teams in points was: Northwestern, 47 1-3; Chicago, 29 1-3; Wisconsin, 25; Illinois, 3, and Indiana 1-3 point.

The spectators certainly got their money's worth, for the meet was featured by the establishing of five new records. W. C. Earle, captain of the University of Chicago team, stood out as the star of the meet. This star athlete sustained his record speed in every race he entered, winning three events and creating new marks in each. He almost won the relay for Chicago's team by his individual prowess, swimming the last lap of that event six yards behind the splashing Wisconsin athlete who led the race, and making up all but one foot of that imposing handicap at the close of the two lengths of the 60-foot tank.

The records Earle set were in the 40-yard, 100-yard and 250-yard events. The other two records were made by Capt. Richard Simonson of the winning Northwestern team in the three-quarter mile swim and by H. L. Biersach, Wisconsin's versatile mainstay in the 200-yard breast-stroke event.

Earle's victory over Simonson in the 250-yard event was a distinct surprise to all except close supporters of the Chicago team, for while Earle is undoubtedly the best sprint swimmer who ever has competed in the conference, Simonson was held to be equally supreme over the longer distances. Biersach of Wisconsin is a newcomer in the list of western intercollegiate stars. Besides winning the breast-stroke event he made a plucky effort in the 150-yard back-stroke, finishing a good second to F. D. Raymond of Northwestern, who now holds the title in that event for the second year.

In several events the races were repetitions of victories by the same athletes who won in 1917. Earle last year was winner of both the 40 and 100-yard events. Simonson won the quarter-mile in 1916, the last year he competed, as he was out of the championship meet last spring. Ralph McDonald of Northwestern, who won the fancy diving, repeated his victory of 1917.

Northwestern's well-balanced team won points in every event. In the 440-yard race the Purple won all the places, only three swimmers finishing the distance, and all being Northwestern men. The meet was the first time Indiana University competed in swimming, that team making a minor showing when one of its two contestants won a tie for fourth place in the plunge for distance. Illinois, also was represented by only a few men. The summary:

100-Yard Relay—Won by University of Wisconsin (K. E. Bahr, E. C. Bach, L. G. Houtman, P. C. Rudy); University of Chicago, second; Northwestern University, third. Time—1m. 26.5s.

40-Yard Free Style—Won by W. C. Earle, Chicago, 1:18.0; E. D. Ries, Chicago, second; K. E. Bahr, Wisconsin, third; H. M. Grove, Northwestern, fourth. Time—1:25.5s. (Beats I. C. A. A. record of 20s. set by Earle, 1916).

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by H. L. Biersach, Wisconsin; William Stemmer, Wisconsin, second; E. L. Bacon, Northwestern, third; J. G. Miller, Chicago, fourth. Time—5m. 45s. (Beats I. C. A. A. record of 2m. 45s. set by G. H. Taylor, Wisconsin, 1915).

250-Yard Swim—Won by W. C. Earle, Chicago; Richard Simonson, Northwestern, second; H. M. Grove, Northwestern, third; E. A. Weber, Northwestern, fourth. Time—3m. 15s. (Beats I. C. A. A. record of 2m. 35s. set by Vincent Johnson, Northwestern, 1915).

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by F. D. Raymond, Northwestern; H. L. Biersach, Wisconsin, second; E. D. Ries, Chicago, third; C. E. Patterson, Northwestern, fourth. Time—4m. 15s. (Beats I. C. A. A. record of 3m. 45s. by Vincent Johnson Northwestern, 1915).

150-Yard Relay—Won by Richard Simonson, Northwestern; P. T. Post, Northwestern, second; P. D. Holmes, Wisconsin, third; J. P. Krumm, Northwestern, fourth. Time—7m. 45s. (Beats I. C. A. A. record of 7m. 45s. by Vincent Johnson Northwestern, 1915).

60-Yard Plunge—Won by Richard Simonson, Northwestern; H. M. Grove, Northwestern, second; Milton Branner, Northwestern, third. Time—1m. 15s. (Beats I. C. A. A. record of 1m. 15s. by Simonson in 1916).

PENN STATE IN  
LEAD IN TOURNEY

Wrestling Team Wins Majority of the Preliminary Bouts in Annual Championship Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final bouts in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association will take place today at the Columbia University gymnasium. The preliminaries were held Friday evening and the Pennsylvania State College team lived up to the hopes of its enthusiastic supporters, when its members were victorious in the majority of the preliminary matches held in the gymnasium at Columbia University. The team scored seven falls to Lehigh University's three and Cornell's one.

Princeton University was not represented, having sent word that it would be unable to present, thus leaving as competitors, Columbia, Lehigh, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College and Cornell.

At the end of the preliminary matches Pennsylvania State had four men remaining. Columbia, as was expected, did little in these matches. Lehigh and Cornell fought hard for the 115, 125 and 135-pound classes, Cornell winning two matches on decisions, which were limited to nine minutes each. The results of the preliminary bouts for elimination were as follows:

## PRELIMINARY ROUND

115-Pound Class—P. J. Horst '18, Pennsylvania State, won from M. Rosenzweig, Columbia, on decision. N. R. Reynolds '18, Lehigh, won from S. N. Gerson '20, Pennsylvania, in 8m.

125-Pound Class—H. G. Ross '18, Pennsylvania, won from D. D. Detar '20, Pennsylvania State, by default. C. E. Ackery '20, Cornell, won from K. L. Kwong, Columbia, on a decision.

135-Pound Class—Capt. M. M. Long '18, Pennsylvania State, won from M. F. Louisa, Columbia, in 3m. 38s. C. P. Bullard '18, Cornell, won from Capt. S. G. Ketterer '18, Pennsylvania, in 2m. 25s.

145-Pound Class—R. S. Schultz '18, Pennsylvania State, won from Rudolph Hyman '18, Pennsylvania, in 17m. 4s. E. Looser '21, won from Capt. T. Barish, Columbia, on a decision.

155-Pound Class—J. W. Brown '20, Penn State, won from L. G. Jensen, Columbia, in 2m. 32s. J. M. Latimer '18, Lehigh, won from R. E. Weber '18, Cornell, on a decision.

165-Pound Class—T. F. Nolan '18, Penn State, won from L. W. Zychlinski, Columbia, in 7m. 55s. L. S. Huntington '19, Cornell, won from E. K. Shultzer '21, Pennsylvania, by default.

Heavy-Weight Class—S. J. Czarnicki '18, Penn State, won from W. H. Porter '19, Cornell, by decision. M. A. Manly '19, Lehigh, won from P. G. C. B. Kindlerberger, Columbia, in 8m. 50s.

## SEMI-FINAL ROUND

115-Pound Class—L. E. Rofe '18, Cornell, won from N. R. Reynolds '18, Lehigh, by decision.

125-Pound Class—Capt. K. N. Bevier '19, Lehigh, won from C. E. Ackery '20, Cornell, on a decision.

135-Pound Class—G. P. Bullard '18, Cornell, won from O. W. Wuerz '19, Lehigh, on a decision.

145-Pound Class—L. W. Brown '20, Penn State, won from L. M. Strauch '18, Pennsylvania, in 7m. 6s.

155-Pound Class—T. F. Nolan '18, Penn State, won from Edwin Booth '20, Lehigh, in 7m. 55s.

Heavy-Weight Class—S. J. Czarnicki '18, Penn State, won from A. A. Mortimer '21, Pennsylvania, in 3m. 20s.

BROOKLINE CREW  
SHOWS PROGRESS

With Nearly 25 Candidates Out for Places on the Four, Coach Nichols Predicts Good Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLINE, Mass.—With over two score of candidates out for the crew, the prospects for a successful season on the water at Brookline High School are quite promising, according to Coach Francis Nichols, the former Cornell University oarsman. Though the shells have not been on the river as yet, the squad is daily holding practice on the machines in the school gymnasium, and under the able direction of Capt. Archibald Ridley, also leader of the swimming team, the men are fast rounding into form.

Among the candidates for the four, Coach Nichols has the assistance of three members of last year's crew. They are Francis Xiques '18, Captain Ridley '18 and Phillip Bowker '19, a member of last year's eleven. Other candidates who are showing good form on the machines, include T. F. Mahan '21, the clever rover of the Brookline hockey team, J. M. O'Hara '19 and Edward Joyce '18, both members of last year's football team.

The work of Edward McMahon '19 and P. H. Threshie '18, a four-letter man, has been of a very satisfactory nature to the coach, as has also been the work of Homer Faulkner '19, a member of this year's seven, and captain of next fall's football team.

Competition for the position of coxswain is quite keen, the leading contenders for the place being Wallace Lord '20, Alden Briggs '21, Gardner McPherson '20 and Arthur Leonard '21. The coach and captain find it hard to choose between these candidates, all of whom are showing a great desire to try their skill in the shells.

As yet, no manager has been appointed, but races have been proposed with Phillips Exeter Academy and with Pomfret Academy. It is considered likely that a triangular race will be scheduled between Brookline High, Cambridge Latin and Huntington School, although nothing definite has been given out. The Harvard freshman crew will probably be signed for a race early in the season. Coach Nichols expects to take his charges out on the river about the first of April.

TENNIS SCHEDULES  
WILL BE DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Adoption of a tournament schedule for 1918 and the planning of junior and boys' tournaments for the coming summer are the two important subjects which will come before the members of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association when they meet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this afternoon. There have been requests received from many clubs for tournament dates and while the number is not expected to be as large as in 1916, it will be of very respectable size.

Tournament competition for younger players is to receive much more attention this year than ever before and J. S. Myrick of the West Side Tennis Club, vice-president and acting president of the association, has written a letter to the Executive Committee urging it to take up locally the appointment of representatives who will interest themselves in fostering competition for the younger players.

Not only the boys but the girls are to have their opportunities this year, for the latter are to have their own junior and girls' tournaments, the most important being the national girls' championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, starting on June 17, in conjunction with the women's national tourney.

The federal authorities at Washington are in complete accord with the plans of the national tennis body. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, in commenting on this matter recently, said: "With reference to the junior tournaments, I think it is a good plan to have them, especially for the younger boys, who are not at training camps."

LEHIGH PLANS A  
SHORTER SEASON

Early Closing of the University Results in Fewer Matches for the Various Athletic Teams

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Owing to the fact that Lehigh University plans to close about a month earlier than usual, schedules which have been arranged for the various spring sports contain much fewer competitions than has been the case in previous years.

The championship meet of the Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate Track Association is to be held on the field of Lafayette College, May 18, instead of at the field of Stevens Institute as originally planned. This change is due to the fact that the campus at Stevens Institute is now being used for war purposes.

The coaches of the baseball and lacrosse teams are going to have a difficult time building up strong teams in those sports as practically all the veteran players are now out of the university. Coach J. T. Keady, the former Dartmouth College baseball and football player, arrived here early to get the baseball men started for the opening of the season, March 30.

Coaches Rayner and Flick of the lacrosse players are developing good-sized squads this spring, and considerable attention is going to be paid to interschool competition in this sport. X. V. Keith is to captain the junior team; E. H. Jenness, the sophomore, and L. C. Wentling, the freshman, Captain Alden is the only "L" man out for the varsity. The following are the schedules as adopted by the athletic association:

## BASEBALL

March 30—Albright, at home. April 3—West Point, away; 6—Catholic University, at home; 10—Usaacs, at home; 12—Open; 15—Ston Hall, at home; 20—University of Pennsylvania, away; 24—Open; 27—Lafayette, away. May 1—Swarthmore, away; 4—Lafayette, at home; 11—Lafayette, away.

LACROSSE April 13—Swarthmore, at home; 20—University of Pennsylvania, away; 27—Stevens Institute, away. May 4—Yale, at home; 11—Johns Hopkins, away.

TENNIS April 17—Hill School, away; 20—Haverford, at home; 24—Lafayette, at home; 26—Rutgers, away (morning); College of the City of New York, away (afternoon); 27—Stevens Institute, away (morning); Columbia, away (afternoon). May 1—Lafayette, away; 4—Rutgers, at home; 8—University of Pennsylvania, at home.

PITCHER CANAVAN  
IN BRAVES LINEUP

MIAMI, Fla.—Hugh Canavan, the former Worcester club player, reported to Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club at the training quarters here Friday, and intended to work out for a couple of days of next week.

Canavan is the latest addition to the Braves pitching staff, he being a left-hander, and his work in the box Friday appeared to be exceedingly satisfactory to Manager Stallings. The score of the six-inning game was 2 to 1 in favor of the second team. There was not much hitting by either side, the pitching being very good, and neither team should have scored.

Some good crowds are expected to attend the games with the Philadelphia Nationals, which will be played the last three days of next week, for the series has been extensively advertised for 100 miles north and south of this place. Nothing new has been heard in regard to the cases of Herzog, Rudolph and Konetsky, but it is expected that something will be heard from some one of the trio, shortly after President P. D. Haughton arrives here Monday. Outfielder Reh is another player who has not put in an appearance here as yet, and both Business Manager Haggood and Manager Stallings declare that they do not know of his whereabouts.

CHICAGO LEADS IN  
PRELIMINARY RUNS

Gives Only Slight Advantage in Finals of Intercollegiate Athletic Association Indoor Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—University of Chicago qualified the most men in the preliminary races of the 440-yard dash and 880-yard runs of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association annual indoor championship meet, held at Patten Gymnasium, Northwestern University, Friday afternoon, but this is held to give Chicago only a very slight advantage to enter the final events of the meet this evening. Seven universities qualified men in the middle distance events, indicating that points from these races will be widely distributed when the finals are conducted.

University of Michigan is a top-heavy favorite for the championship, because its well-balanced team, on the basis of former performances, will be able to snatch points in almost every event tonight. Chicago, which two weeks ago appeared to have a chance, now seems out of the running in everybody's estimation, although it still appears the Maroon will probably run closest the Maize and Blue. Chicago's team in the past week unexpectedly lost the services of H. H. McCosh, the mile runner, who was going to make this conference meet his supreme effort for a new record. W. C. Gorgas, in the weight events, also probably will be unable to compete for the Maroons. G. L. Otis, who is awaiting army call with a unit in Chicago, will be permitted by conference authorities to compete, it having been shown he is receiving scholarship credit from the University of Chicago, and is attending classes while awaiting his army call. He will run in both the one and two-mile events, and will aid the Maroon's chances.

R. H. Briggs, Indiana University runner, made the best time in the 440-yard dash in the heats Friday afternoon, an unexpected showing. In the half-mile, C. C. Greene of Chicago, ran the fastest heat, but C. W. Stoll of Michigan, in another heat, showed better command of the race. All told, Chicago qualified three men for the middle-distance finals; Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin two each, and Indiana, Minnesota and Northwestern one each. The summaries:

## 440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by Fred Feuerstein, Chicago; W. H. Hamilton, Northwestern, second. Time—54 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by R. H. Briggs, Indiana; D. A. Forbes, Michigan, second. Time—55 2-5s.

Third Heat—Won by R. S. Emery, Illinois; D. H. Annan, Chicago, second. Time—54 4-5s.

## 880-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by C. W. Stoll, Michigan; L. A. Hauser, Minnesota, second. Time—2m. 28s.

Second Heat—Won by C. L. Nash, Wisconsin; R. F. Gardner, Illinois, second. Time—2m. 28s.

Third Heat—Won by C. C. Green, Chicago; R. W. Ramsey, Wisconsin, second. Time—2m. 6 3-5s.

RED SOX TO PLAY AN  
EXHIBITION GAME

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Today the Boston American baseball team is scheduled to play an exhibition game with the Brooklyn club at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., before the soldiers encamped there. The second teams of both clubs meet there March 24. H. B. Leonard, the veteran pitcher of the Red Sox, appeared in the box for the first time this season Friday and looks to be in good shape. The squad went through the usual routine, the new infield showing the same snap that was evident Thursday in their first workout.

Considerable interest has been displayed in regard to the order in which Manager Barrow will send his players to face the opposing pitchers. He gives the lead-off position to Harry Hooper, who has withstood several shifts of the batting order, and remained in the lead for several years. Everett Scott, a good man with a sacrifice bunt, is placed next. Amos Strunk, the heavy hitter, obtained from the Philadelphia Americans, is next, John Melonis in the honor role of clean-up man, with Hoblitzell hitting fifth.

HASKELL WILL MEET  
CAHILL IN CLASS BNEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD  
STANDING—CLASS B

Won Lost H.R. P.C.  
L. L. Haskell..... 4 0 33 1,000  
H. S. Horne..... 4 0 32 1,000  
W. A. Crocker..... 3 2 28 600  
G. H. Cavanaugh..... 2 2 26 500  
J. J. Cahill..... 2 2 28 500  
Clifford Day..... 1 2 22 250  
C. L. Maher..... 1 4 29 250  
Charles Vose Jr..... 0 4 15 000

BOSTON, Mass.—L. L. Haskell and J. J. Cahill will meet this evening in the eighth game of the New England Class B amateur 18.2 ballkline billiard championship tournament at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms. Haskell is now tied with H. S. Horne for first place in the championship standing, while Cahill has won two and lost two games.

W. A. Crocker took possession of third place in the championship standing Friday evening, when he defeated C. L. Maher, 200 to 189, in 47 innings. His average was slightly better than A. Crocker turned in a high run of 28, the best he has made to date, while Maher had a high run of 21.

RETURNED MEN ARE LABOR ISSUE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Almost half a battalion of returned men have arrived from the East, the party of soldiers numbering 400. This is the largest number to reach here in any one party, and it is being suggested now that the shortage of labor may not be so acute this fall as is expected if returned men continue to reach the West in such large numbers.

COLLEGES TO TALK REGATTA NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A spring rowing program will be discussed by representatives of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia and Annapolis in New York tonight. The date for the Yale-Princeton-Cornell race will be decided at that time.

Spring Hats  
A wonderful selection of exclusive styles in Soft and Stiff Hats for men and young men.  
\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$5  
and the new lines of Neckwear for Spring are now ready in most complete assortment.  
The New Manhattan Shirts  
Phelan & Steptoe  
Hatters and Haberdashers  
38-42 Boylston St.  
Next to Touraine  
Open Evenings

ATHLETICS ARE NOW  
PART OF TRAINING

COLUMBUS, O.—The value of recreation and sports in the training of aviators and adjutants is recognized in the order of the United States War Department adding such a course to the curriculum of the School of Military Aeronautics on the campus of Ohio State University. Prof. L. W. St. John, director of athletics at the university, has been appointed to have charge of the work. Two hours, five days a week, will be devoted to athletics in season, and the work will be given with the same earnestness that marks the other instruction.

Special attention will be given to pistol and trapshooting, and the interest in the entire course will be increased by competition between the squadrons.

LAJOIE NOT TO  
GO TO BROOKLYN

Veteran Infielder Denies the Reports That He Would Play for National League Club

CLEVELAND, O.—Napoleon Lajoie, veteran infielder, whose purchase was announced Friday by the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, denied Friday evening that he would report to that team.

"Reports that I will report to the Brooklyn club are not true," said Lajoie. "I have given my word to Mr. McGill, owner of the Indianapolis club, that if the International League does not continue this year, I will manage the Indianapolis club. I will keep my word."

"If the International League suspends, I feel I should have something to say about where I am to go. I do not care about going to the National League, anyway."

## Believes Lajoie Free Agent

J. C. McGill Advises Fixing of Status With Toronto Club

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In a telephone conversation with owner J. C. McGill of the Indianapolis Baseball Club Friday night, Napoleon Lajoie, who was reported sold to the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, stated that he was ready to report to Indianapolis immediately.

Mr. McGill, however, advised, that Lajoie's status with the Toronto club be straightened up before reporting as manager of the Indianapolis club. In a statement issued Friday night McGill expressed the opinion that the Toronto club had no right to sell Lajoie to another club unless it was to manage that club, as he has a contract to manage the Canadian club the coming season, if the International League operates.

McGill, however, takes the view that Lajoie should be considered a free agent because the International League thus far has not adopted a schedule for the coming season and has not even employed its umpires.

NORTHERN UNION  
RUGBY FOOTBALL

LONDON, England.—Barrow scored an easy win in Northern Union Rugby football against Bramley, Feb. 23, again on their own ground. The score was 23 points to 0. Dewsbury, whose record is much more satisfactory than that of the leaders, seeing that they have not been prevented by traveling restrictions from playing an equal proportion of home and away matches, defeated Hunslet for the third time this season, by 14 points to 5. Broughton Rangers, third club in the competition, visited Runcorn and won, 8 to 0. Leeds, on their own ground, just snatched a victory of 8 to 7 over Batley. Wigan appeared at Warrington where they lost 13 to 0. Swinton won at Salford, 6 to 2, and Bradford at Halifax by a narrow margin of 3 points to 2.

TWENTY-ONE GAMES  
FOR WEST POINT NINE

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Twenty-one games appear on the schedule arranged for the West Point Academy baseball team this spring, the season opening text Wednesday when St. John's College visits this city and ending June 5, when the Williams College nine will be the opposing team. The annual game with the Annapolis Academy nine will be played June 1, but the place has not yet been selected. The full schedule follows:

March 27—St. John's; 30—Berkeley Hall.  
April 3—Lehigh; 6—Boston College; 10—Colgate; 13—Lafayette; 17—Swarthmore; 20—Tufts; 24—Newport Naval Reserve; 27—West Virginia.  
May 1—Cornell; 4—Catholic University; 8—Holy Cross; 11—Crescent A. C.; 15—Springfield Training School; 18—Johns Hopkins; 22—Mount St. Joseph; 25—Fordham; 29—Stevens Institute.  
June 1—Annapolis Academy; 5—Williams.

SHOEMAKER WINS  
BILLIARD TITLE

Is United States National Amateur Pocket Billiard Champion for Fifth Successive Year

AMATEUR POCKET BILLIARDS  
Won Lost H.R. P.C.

J. H. Shoemaker..... 7 0 31 1,000  
J. J. Maloney..... 5 2 21 714  
Augustus Gardner..... 4 3 15 571  
Augustus Gardner..... 4 3 15 571  
C. M. Munoz..... 2 5 17 285  
C. R. Shogood Jr..... 3 4 14 428  
C. R. Fulton..... 2 5 20 285  
Ardie Wickers..... 1 6 17 142

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. H. Shoemaker has once again established his claim to the United States national amateur pocket-billiard championship. His victory in the tournament which closed Friday night at the New York Athletic Club is the fifth which he has scored in the titular event during successive years. Shoemaker has already won two trophies outright, and by achieving success in the present event he has won a leg on a third championship emblem.

The champion finished the tournament with a record of seven straight victories. As near as was possible the tournament committee tried to have the final match of the event the one on which the championship depended, but due to the unexpected triumph of J. J. Maloney over A. Gardner, by a score of 125 to 65, in the afternoon, eliminating the latter player, this was not possible. The final game between Shoemaker and Gardner in the evening was merely perfunctory, and the champion won, 125 to 69. The summaries are as follows:

J. J. Maloney—8 12 11 11 8 8 1 9 6 11  
10 9 13 10. Total—125. Scratches—3. High runs—21, 13 and 11.

Augustus Gardner—3 14 10 2 0 1 8 0 8  
12 5 8 0. Total—69. Scratches—2. High runs—12 and 12.

J. H. Shoemaker—11 0 4 12 14 13 6 14  
6 2 9 6 11 14. Total—125. Scratches—0. High runs—26, 18 and 17.

Augustus Gardner—3 14 10 2 0 1 8 0 8  
12 5 8 0. Total—69. Scratches—2. High runs—12 and 12.

MARKTHALER TO HEAD ELEVEN  
MIDDLETON, Conn.—A. F. Markthaler of Elizabeth, N. J., has been chosen captain of the Wesleyan football team for next fall. He is a junior and played halfback on the varsity last season. He is a brother of E. L. Markthaler, who was assistant coach of the Wesleyan eleven in 1915.
PLATTSBURG  
MADE  
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE

PLATTSBURG  
MADE  
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE

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MADE  
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE







## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## TONE BALANCE IN LAZZARI OPERA

Composer Tells How He Has Regulated Instruments and Voices in His "Sauteriot"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those who heard Silvio Lazzari's opera, "Le Sauteriot," which the Chicago Opera Company performed once in the course of its recent season at the Lexington Theater, could not fail to be struck with the tone of the orchestral players to that of the singers. They could not help being impressed with his skill in setting off instrument against voice, so that the one sounded clearly and the other spoke distinctly; in weighing flute, clarinet and horn against soprano, contralto and tenor, so that the one side of the balance kept its sound unweakened and the other kept its utterance unimpaired.

Just before starting home for France, Mr. Lazzari talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about his methods of composing; and on the subject of tone balance, he said:

"I have always planned my opera scores with the idea of permitting the singer to be heard distinctly above the orchestra. From the beginning, I considered that the great thing which composers have been missing is the adjustment of modern instrumentation to voices. I saw that one of the opera writers who had signally failed in this respect was Wagner. And when I reflected further on the matter, I realized that Wagner had frankly acknowledged his failure, by constructing his festival theater at Bayreuth so that a part of the orchestral players should be located under the stage, where the sound of their instruments would be muffled.

"I was aware, however, that I must not, in my efforts to obtain tone equilibrium, sacrifice purity and splendor of coloring; I knew that in trying to make the words of the libretto understood, I must not forgo richness of instrumentation. For today, orchestral writing to give pleasure must have fluency and vitality. The accompanying music may not be subordinated altogether.

"In writing my early opera, 'Armour,' I endeavored to liberate the voice from the orchestral tyranny; and when the piece was performed, I got credit for having partially succeeded in my purpose. The reviewers of Paris said I had almost come to the point of making the singing as clear as speaking. In my next work, 'La Lépreuse,' I carried my experiments still further; and when this piece was produced at the Opera Comique in February, 1912, the critics admitted that they did not lose a syllable of the dialogue."

"What was said of 'La Lépreuse' six years ago in Paris, could be said also of 'Le Sauteriot,' which was performed for the first time anywhere in Chicago on Jan. 19 of this year, with the composer conducting; and which was presented once in the course of the Chicago Opera Company's engagement here at the Lexington Theater, the composer likewise directing the music. The words of the text, as sung by Miss Manney, Miss Lazzari, Mr. Dalmores, Mr. Huberdeau and the other artists of the cast, were distinctly intelligible against an accompaniment that was bright and variegated in its coloring and ample in its sonority.

"Speaking of the Lexington Theater performance of 'Le Sauteriot,' the composer observed: 'The clearness of the dialogue would have struck listeners even more forcibly, if the piece had been sung in English instead of French. For an opera text, to give the best results, should be in the language of the audience.

"My aim," he went on, "is to unite both the vocal and the orchestral elements, without loss to either. Such success as I have had with the problem comes from my having studied mixtures of tones, in the way a painter studies mixtures of pigments. I have found that one instrument will destroy a certain register of the soprano voice, that another will destroy a certain register of the tenor voice, and so on. I permit only such instruments to sound with the singer as will not neutralize either voice or articulation."

Remarks like these, if made by a professor in a conservatory class in orchestration, would inevitably draw from some pupil a request for an illustration. "What instrument," the inquisitive one can be imagined as asking, "would destroy the upper register, for example, of the baritone voice? Would a French horn be likely to do it?"

"Ah!" the professor might be supposed to reply, "you think it is always the brasses, do you, that cause the mischief? Not so. Why, there are moments when a singer can be heard and understood over the full power of the orchestra—horns, trumpets, trombones, tuba and all."

The way an inquirer could find answer, as far as Mr. Lazzari is concerned, is to listen closely to his opera, "Le Sauteriot," in performance, if happily an opportunity to hear it is to be had. Another way would be to study the score, if, perchance, hands can be laid on a copy.

This composer, while believing in the preeminence of the word in song, does not think that vocal quality should be sacrificed to dramatic expression. He does not, he explained to his interviewer, employ realistic declamation, after the manner of Debussy; on the contrary, he holds to the idea of a dialogue of melody. In fact, as anybody will observe who hears one of his operas, he builds his scores on folk tunes, having used the traditional music of Brittany in "La Lépreuse," and that of Lithuania in

"Le Sauteriot." Even in a scene like that of the quarrel of the hero and another villager in the second act of "Le Sauteriot," he puts taunt and retort in musical intonation. Though the action is swift, he does not suffer the melodic flow to be interrupted. Or, if for a time no sign of tune is to be found in the voices, it is clearly discernible in the orchestra.

and chorus of men's voices, by Florent Schmitt. The Salzedo compositions, which are simply the settings of four poems of Charles d'Orleans, in varying tempi and rhythms, proved ingratiating little pieces. The Ravel works are more pretentious, and are truly excellent experiments in the setting of old songs in modern French idiom. The Schmitt work is a blatant



Silvio Lazzari, composer of "Le Sauteriot"

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Montemezzi's opera, "L'Amore dei Tre Re," was revived at the Metropolitan Opera House last Thursday. The history of the work in this city is bound up with the career of Miss Lucrezia Bori. She was the original Flora, and played the part in the Metropolitan production the two years it was given here. The work went out of the repertoire, until her place was filled on Thursday by Miss Claudia Muzio.

It cannot be said that the revival had the success hoped for by every one concerned. Mr. Caruso sang the role of Avito well, but scarcely realized its histrionic possibilities. The same comment would apply to Miss Muzio, who never reached the dramatic heights which characterized Miss Bori's conception. Nor was Mr. Amato the thrilling Manfred of other years. Only Mr. Didur, the original artist in the role of Archibaldo, maintained the former standard.

The final visit of the season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was successful, in spite of attempts made to cause embarrassment. The organization gave two concerts in New York and one in Brooklyn, at all of which the performers were enthusiastically received by large audiences.

With Josef Hofmann as the soloist, the Symphony Society gave its final concert of the season in Carnegie Hall and Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. On both occasions Walter Damrosch conducted the first symphony of Elgar. Though he has ever been a sincere admirer of the English composer and has devoted much time and effort to propaganda in his favor, it is doubtful whether he can give the first symphony great popularity. The chief fault with the work is its prolixity. Its thematic material is excellent and is subjected to a musicianly development, yet the work drags, because the composer repeats himself again and again.

Mr. Hofmann, as soloist, presented the Chopin concerto in E minor and Dvorsky's so-called dialogue between piano and orchestra, the "Chromatic." Only extravagance of phrase can be used of the master pianist's playing of the familiar Chopin composition. The slow movement was a model in beauty of tone and delicacy of interpretation, while the faster movements excelled in rhythmic precision and poetic expressiveness. The Dvorsky work, which has been attributed to the pianist himself—for who knows Dvorsky?—is a wild musical burlesque of almost insurmountable technical difficulties. It was played here originally two years ago by Mr. Hofmann and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Then, as now, it made a most agreeable impression as an example of the spirit of humor peeping through the pages of a modern score.

With the approach of the Easter season comes the annual feast of choral music. On Tuesday evening, the Musical Art Society, which for years has earned the blessing of all musicians by keeping alive the best of choral music, devoted the first part of its program to such compositions as the Bach motet for double chorus, "Sing Ye," and the Palestrina setting of the old ecclesiastical hymn, "Stabat Mater." The second part comprised, as the program stated, "Songs From the French Front." There were four choruses for three-part male voices, by Carlos Salzedo, with the composer furnishing harp introduction, interlude, and finale; two settings of old French chansons by Maurice Ravel; and a "Chant de guerre" for tenor solo

affair that might well be effective; but unfortunately the soloist, Lawrence Haynes, could not cope with the melodic line, nor the chorus with the difficulties of the choral sections. Indeed, the society did not sing with its usual skill. The war has depleted the membership and vacancies have not been filled.

Among the recitalists, Mme. Galli-Curci gave pleasure to a Hippodrome crowd of 6800 people. She has never been in better voice in any of her New York appearances than she was on Sunday afternoon, with the result that she gave the finest exhibition of coloratura singing heard here in recent years.

Mme. Florence Macbeth, in her recital in Aeolian Hall, disclosed a voice of great flexibility and brilliancy. She compasses with ease all coloratura difficulties, but her tone is inclined to be hard and unappealing. However, greater feeling and emotional quality will probably come with time.

## MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—There are few symphonies that make such inordinate demands on conductor and orchestra as the Brahms symphony in C minor. This is particularly true of the first movement, which is full of half-spoken phrases, suggestions of themes and motives, little flashes of light that seem to illumine the canvas for a brief moment, only to disappear and give place to dark shadows—that are just as elusive.

To comprehend the whole structure, all of these things must be firmly grasped in their relation to each other. Any misconception of this intimate relationship reacts on the correct interpretation of moods that find their culmination in the triumphant finale.

Fundamentally intellectual, there is, too, a wealth of emotion in the work, always subordinate, but always present, even in the most tempestuous moments. It is the kind of emotion that appeals to the head as well as the heart, the emotion of maturity, and always under control.

Mr. Oberholzer has a firm grasp of the intellectual content; but a tendency to overemphasize the ineffable beauty of the second movement by retardation of the tempo produced quite the contrary effect. Brahms was never a sentimentalist, and "linked sweetness long drawn out" was never intended in a reading of this movement. Aside from reading, the Brahmsian humor of the third movement was finely portrayed, and the last movement was just as finely conceived and worked out.

Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus" and the prelude and Isold's "Love Death" from "Tristan and Isold" were further orchestral contributions that were distinguished by an authoritative grasp of every little detail on the part of the conductor and a fine response from the orchestra.

Leopold Godowsky's performance of the Liszt concerto in A major revealed this artist at his best. The ever-changing, rapidly moving series of pictures in this composition enabled Mr. Godowsky to give a sparkling display of his marvelous technique. But, after all, is there very much besides mere glimpses of these

pictures? The emotional value of the work is negligible. There is little, if any, poetry, and while the panoramic beauty of the scenes arouses one's superficial interest, and one may wonder at the amazing dexterity of the performer, there is little else that is commendable.

At the popular concert on Sunday afternoon, Stanford's Irish symphony was given a first hearing at these concerts, and three numbers by Victor Herbert, rooted in Irish lore, were presented. The symphony has four movements, three of which were played. In addition to these Irish selections, the triumphal march from "Aida," the overture to "William Tell" and a violin concerto in B minor by d'Ambrosio, were on the program. Mr. Czerwony, the concert master of the orchestra, was the soloist.

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Metropolitan Opera Company's revival of "The Love of Three Kings," Italo Montemezzi's musically and at times inspired music drama, had its presentation here last Tuesday night before a capacity audience, which greeted it, and Mr. Caruso, who sang the rôle of Avito, with an abundance of enthusiasm. Though this work, in the strictest sense, is a revival, as billed, it is by no means unfamiliar to patrons of grand opera in this city.

Philadelphians heard the Metropolitan company give it in 1913, its first season in the repertoire. Less than two seasons ago, it was given here by Max Rabinoff's Boston Opera Company, with Mr. Zenatello as Avito, Mme. Louisa Villani as Flora, George Baklanoff, the robust Russian baritone, as Manfred, and José Mardones as Archibaldo. So, a high standard of performance was fixed in the local mind for the Metropolitan to meet as best it might.

What with Mr. Caruso in the leading tenor rôle, Mr. Mardones again singing the measures of Archibaldo, Mr. Amato as Manfred, and Miss Claudia Muzio as Flora, there were no vocal failures in this presentation. Mr. Caruso sang robustly and with beautiful, if somewhat covered, tones. Mr. Amato was in much finer vocal condition than at any previous time this season. And Miss Muzio realized all the vocal demands of her rôle, which is popularly believed to be allegorical of Italy. Mr. Mardones, of course, repeated the magnificent characterization of the king which he gave when he appeared here with the Rabinoff forces.

Not so much can be said, however, for the staging of the opera, or for the work of Roberto Moranzoni, the conductor. In place of the fine simplicity of the sets designed by Josef Urban for this somewhat mystical work, Mario Sala, of the Teatro alla Scala, Milan, has built up gorgeous and ornate effects, which not only fail utterly to give visual expression to the operatic theme but actually impede the stage action. And Mr. Moranzoni, well-trained conductor that he is, nevertheless permitted the orchestral beauties of the work to lure him into fortissimo effects which completely obliterated the voices.

After an absence of many years, Mme. Olive Fremstad appeared at the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Academy of Music last week. Of the vocal charms and authority of this singer there can be no denial, but her selections for this concert hardly revealed the phase of her art which long ago lifted her to the highest level of the music-drama stage. She sang Mendelssohn's "Inferno" and two Liszt numbers, "Wanderer's Night Song" and "The Three Gypsies." In the first number, she achieved really notable results. Certain atmospheric effects which Liszt strove after in the other two, always difficult to attain in the cold atmosphere of the symphonic concert, were only feebly projected.

After all, the outstanding elements of the concert were the Brahms first symphony, read with spirit and careful attention to detail by Mr. Stokowski and his men, and the "Rienzi" overture of Richard Wagner, which had last place on the program.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The outstanding feature of the program presented by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on March 15-16 was the first production of an overture to a romantic comedy by Frederick Stock, the conductor of the organization. It is one of the penalties of being a good conductor that the public can be brought only with considerable difficulty to the belief that it is possible to be a good composer as well. Mr. Stock has written many and important works for orchestra, works whose complexity transcends that of most other compositions of their kind, but he still has to hear the eager claim of those who admire his interpretative gifts that he stands in the first rank of creative artists in the United States.

The composer of the new work, through the medium of the orchestra's program book, appealed for a wider cultivation of humor in music. There is too much art, he says, which is filled with mourning; and these are times in which the spirit should be braced with other and brighter things. It was to set a good example that he contributed his overture to the literature of the higher side of art. There can be no doubt that Mr. Stock stands upon solid ground when he declares for optimism; yet the creation of humorous music cannot be made a matter of deliberate intent save to those who, like Stock himself, possess talent for that kind of thing. Nature, after all, decides the business. You might have asked Bach, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Handel, to be funny; but their attempts to satisfy the demand—if they had been stupid enough to make them—would have been sad to hear.

The humor which Mr. Stock has infused into a number of his works, and into his overture in particular, is of the elfish, freakish, prankish kind. Strauss exploited it in his "Till Eulenspiegel," and in a somewhat diluted degree, Dukas, in his "L'Apprenti Sorcier." It is the humor of mood rather than the humor of action which seems to appeal to Mr. Stock. There are no farcical effects in his work, such as Sullivan put into the scores of his comic operas; but the facetiousness of it is none the less diverting. A melodist, the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, did not leave leanness in the hearts of people who dote upon a tune. Both his important themes are attractive to the ear and both are developed with quite extraordinary skill. It is only just, to declare that not a little of the success of the overture was brought about by the virtuosity of the players who interpreted it.

The other purely symphonic compositions on the program were a chorale and fugue, partly by Bach and partly by Albert, and the "Italian" symphony by Mendelssohn. Probably there are but few audiences in America which have been given an opportunity to observe Johann Albert's misplaced ingenuity in writing a chorale of his own creation and fitting it into bits of the great G minor fugue which Bach wrote originally for the organ. Curiously enough, this jigsaw puzzle was one of the favorite selections of Theodore Thomas, the founder of the organization over which Mr. Stock so brilliantly presides, and that circumstance possibly accounts for its occasional resurrection in the programs.

There seems to be setting in a reaction in favor of Mendelssohn. Having sneered at that composer for something like half a century, the connoisseurs are beginning to discover that his music has qualities that are to be esteemed. They find that he was endowed with clarity of form and a fastidious ear for effective instrumentation. They deplore the sentimentality of his melody, but admit that even a composer cannot possess everything. At this concert of the Chicago orchestra, the "Italian" symphony was warmly acclaimed. Neither it nor its "Scottish" companion will probably remain in the dusty seclusion of the orchestra's library as long as they have remained in it hitherto.

Orest Gabbriowitsch was soloist with the orchestra. He was greatly daring

in his choice of a vehicle for his virtuosity, for he chose the second piano concerto by Johannes Brahms, a work which is long, occasionally tiresome, and not given to tickling the ears of audiences. The Russian pianist presented a superb performance, perhaps the most remarkable performance of any work that has been given in Chicago this season. For Mr. Gabbriowitsch has at his command more than the strength and the mechanical mastery wherewith to wrest a triumph from a difficult ordeal. His is playing upon which there brood the ineffable graces of poetry and musical feeling, playing which offers much that lays a gentle hand upon the heart. It is well occasionally to be refreshed with such performance.

There were two recitals given on Sunday, March 17. Pablo Casals appeared for the first time this season and enraptured his patrons with the interpretation of various violoncello pieces. He played a sonata by Handel, Dvorak's concerto, the symphonic variations by Boellmann, Saint-Saëns' allegro appassionato—all of which, with the exception of the sonata, were originally composed with an orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Casals performed them with beauty of tone and style. But the piano is a tinklingly inadequate substitute for the orchestra; and if, as in the case of Dvorak's concerto, the music is frequently uninteresting, even a great artist is unable to cause his listeners to refrain from yawns. Some smaller pieces proved to be of interest, notably an air and "Petite chanson," by Jean Huré, who disclosed a melodic sense and an understanding of the latest effects in harmony.

The other concert giver was Miss Marie Kryl, the daughter of a Bohemian bandmaster. This young lady is in possession of remarkable talent for piano playing. She will be heard from, in the development of her great gifts proceeds upon the present line. Her program, made up of a perversion of Bach's chaconne made by Busoni, Schumann's "Papillons," the B flat minor sonata, four preludes and the A flat polonaise by Chopin, as well as six of Liszt's arrangements of caprices by Paganini, was not of extraordinary interest, but the playing of it was fascinating indeed.

## SUPERVISORS TO MEET

BOSTON, Mass.—A conference of school music supervisors, representing schools in the eastern section of the United States, will be held in the Liberal Arts Building of Boston University from May 8 to May 11. Albert E. Brown of Lowell, Mass., will preside at the sessions.

## ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Pageant Choral Society gave the last of its four concerts on the evening of March 12 at the Odeon, Frederick Fischer conducting. The chorus presented "The Golden Legend," with May Peterson, Christine Schutz, Frederick Gunster and Arthur Middleton as the quartet of soloists.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Max Zach, conductor, presented its fourteenth program on the afternoon of Friday, March 15, with Mischa Levitski, pianist, assisting. The selections presented were the "Thaïs" of Ernest R. Kroeger, a St. Louis composer; Balakireff's "En Bohème," presented for the first time at the concerts of the orchestra; the Saint-Saëns piano concerto, No. 2; and Beethoven's fifth symphony.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, gave a recital before an audience of about 3000 persons at the Odeon on the evening of March 15, with Miss Edith Evans, pianist, assisting. Her selections included an aria from Handel's "Rinaldo," the air, "Ah, mon fils," from Meyerbeer's "Prophet," and the songs, "Cry of Rachel," "Dawn in the Desert," "Danny Boy," "At Parting" and "When the Boys Come Home."

## NEW ORLEANS ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Symphony Orchestra, Ernest E. Schuyten, conductor, is to give 10 evening concerts at the Athenaeum, next season on week-day nights, instead of four Sunday matinees as in the last two years. A popular demand for the Sunday concerts is foreseen and may be met, it is said. The musicians will be engaged at a fixed weekly salary and they may be called on at any time for rehearsals. Prices will be lowered to 75 cents a concert, with balcony seats at \$5 for the season. Seats in the boxes will be sold at from \$10 to \$12.50 for the season.

## TEACHERS TO MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York State Music Teachers Association holds its thirtieth annual convention here at the Hotel Majestic on June 25, 26 and 27. Walter L. Bogert is in charge of general convention arrangements. Albert D. Jewett is in charge of the program of discussions and concerts.



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## Common Sense and Philosophy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE world prides itself upon being very matter of fact. The common sense philosopher may, as Huxley contemptuously declared, be possessed of the commonest of sense, but he is proud of it. He is as skeptical, that is to say, as the most fastidious intellectual, only in another way. Dr. Johnson kicking his stone was merely giving an answer, in the philosophy of common sense, to Locke's affirmation of the mechanical theory. Berkeley, demanding proof of the reality of matter, was replied to by Byron grinning through the common sense poetical horse collar. The philosophy of common sense, then, and the world is chiefly made up of exponents of this philosophy, may be an unconscious tribute to human ignorance, but it at any rate explains why the world has turned from the priest to the doctor, to the medical school from the divinity school.

Now it is in this very change that both the strength and weakness of common sense are so admirably illustrated. Common sense not unnaturally grew tired of what may be termed the theological confidence trick. It rebelled against being told that in a future state of existence, of which it had no proof, there would be no halt, nor lame, nor blind. It turned, in consequence, from the bird in the bush of theology to the bird in the hand of the dexterity of the oculist and the surgeon. It is true that it derisively termed the surgeon "Saw-bones," and the doctor "Slips," but it gradually transferred its allegiance, all the same, from the man who promised to the man who, however inadequately, performed. Herein was common sense justified, and herein lay its strength. Its weakness and its foolishness, on the other hand, lay in its failure to perceive that the founder of Christianity had rested his case on his ability to give a man fully and perfectly what medical science gave clumsily and occasionally, what natural science merely

hinted at, and what theology dismissed as a mystery.

The doctor, in other words, tortured the body hideously in the performance of spasmodic cures; but Jesus the Christ healed all manner of sickness, by a word, and raised the dead. The natural scientists argued and fought incontinently over the reality or unreality of matter: Jesus of Nazareth disposed of gravity by walking on the water, eliminated time and space by carrying the boat instantaneously to land, and controlled force by stilling the tempest. The theologian had taken refuge, from the responsibility of proof, in the divinity of Jesus, and the mystery of Spirit: the Son of man required proof in every act; when the disciples of John demanded if he were the Christ he pointed not to his words, but to his deeds; when he sent out the disciples, it was not only to preach, but to heal; and when he gave all humanity the standard of Christianity, he bade it measure the stature of Christ by its individual performance in repeating the works he had done.

The failure of the common sense philosopher, then, really does lie, as Huxley insisted, in the very commonness of his sense. He is the Thomas of the centuries, of whom Mrs. Eddy has written, on pages 317-18 of Science and Health, "Nothing but a display of matter could make existence real to Thomas. For him to believe in matter was no task, but for him to conceive of the substantiality of Spirit—to know that nothing can efface Mind and immortality, in which Spirit reigns—was more difficult." So the common sense philosopher goes down the ages breaking a material head against a material wall, in a material demonstration of the reality of matter. But the natural scientist is not so many degrees better. He will talk more learnedly, but he will wander into the same blind alley. There is the same impassable gulf between the teaching

of Jesus and the philosophy of the intellectuals of the succeeding centuries, that there was between his teaching and that of the doctors of the First Century, the difference recorded, by Mrs. Eddy, on page 52 of Science and Health: "His master was Spirit; their master was matter. He served God; they served mammon. His affections were pure; theirs were carnal. His senses drank in the spiritual evidence of health, holiness, and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sin, sickness, and death."

Jesus knew perfectly well that neither the common sense philosopher of "the pavement" of his day, nor the intellectuals of the Sanhedrin, would accept his Gospel unless, like Thomas, they could see with their eyes and touch with their hands, therefore he let his demonstrations keep pace with his teaching. He knew, however, very much more than this. He knew that the carnal mind would remain the carnal mind, and would go on offering the same resistance to Truth, by reason of the opacity of its own materiality, until it was finally annihilated by spiritual perception. The call, therefore, for the proofs of the truth of the Christian religion which Jesus gave is every whit as necessary today as in the First Century. That was why Mrs. Eddy insisted, on page 92 of the Church Manual, that "Healing the sick and the sinner with Truth demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration. I recommend that each member of this Church shall strive to demonstrate by his or her practice, that Christian Science heals the sick quickly and wholly, thus proving this Science to be all that we claim for it."

The simple fact is that today, as nineteen centuries ago, the only proof the individual can give that he understands Jesus' teaching, is his ability to repeat Jesus' miracles or demonstrations. The common sense philosopher, entrenched in his own ignorance, the intellectual, strong in his own intelligence, has smiled or stormed, after his manner, at Christian Science, for a generation. So far as he has yielded, he has yielded, as a rule, not to spiritual conviction but to material proof. Today as of yore the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, and the deaf hear. If the other mighty works have not been performed they are, at least, being attempted every day in some measure. And, in proportion as the heaven of spirituality leavens the lump of materiality, the full victory will be achieved.

Every one who knows anything of Truth, knows that the only thing that stands between mankind and its ultimate triumph over the flesh is sin. The lusts of the flesh are pleasant even if the pains of the flesh are terrible. The blind goddess holds the scales level. For as Gloucester says:—

"The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices  
Make instruments to scourge us."

The Voyage of Ingulphus Abbot of Crowland unto Jerusalem, performed (according to Florentius Grigoriensis) in the year of our Lord, 1064, and described by the said Ingulphus himself about the conclusion of his briefe Historie.

Ingulphus an humble servant of reverend Gualthe and of his monastery of Crowland, borne in England, and of English parents, at the beautiful city of London, was in my youth for the attaining of good letters, placed first at Westminster, and afterward sent to the University of Oxford. And having excelled divers of mine equals in learning of Aristotle I inured my self somewhat unto the first and second Rhetoriques of Tullie. And as I grew in age, disdaining my parents meane estate, and forsaking mine owne native countrey, I affected the courts of kings and princes, and was desirous of to be clad in silke, and to weare brave and costly attire.

## George Sand Writes to Countess d'Agoult at Geneva

"Did you, to speak like Obermann, watch the moon issuing over the Vélaz?" How happy you are, dear children, to be in Switzerland, so as to observe all the wonders of nature! That is what I should want in order to rewrite two or three chapters of 'Lélia,' for I am writing 'Lélia' anew; have you been told of it?" writes George Sand in a letter.

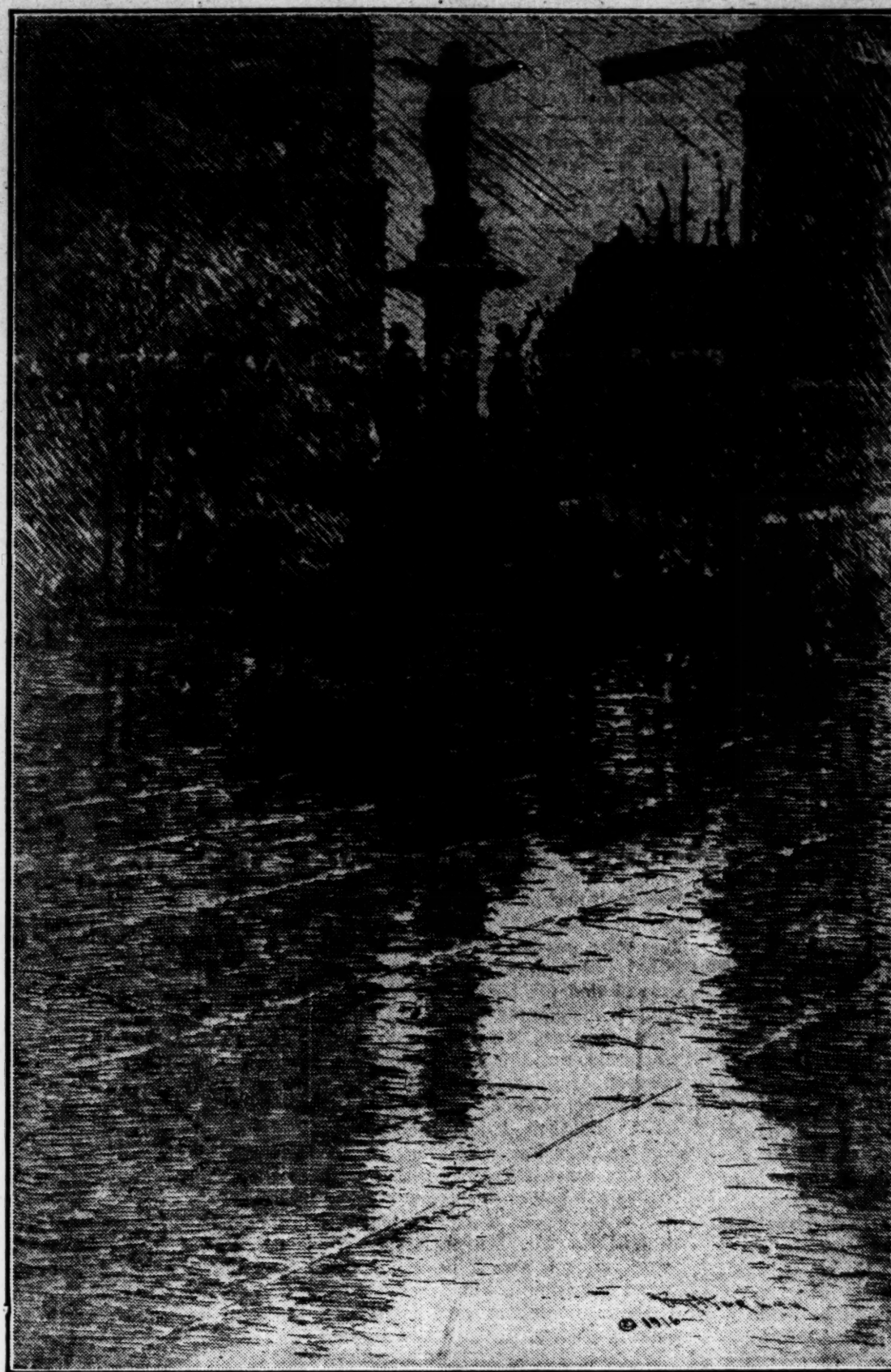
"To rush into the bosom of Mother Nature; to regard her really as a mother and as a sister; to stoically and religiously eliminate from life all satisfied vanity; to obstinately resist the proud and the wicked; to be humble and meek with the unfortunate; . . . to believe in no other God but he who preaches justice and equality to men; to venerate what is good; to judge with severity that which is but strong; to live on almost nothing, to give almost everything in order to set up again primitive equality and to revive divine institutions—such is the religion which I would proclaim in my humble retreat, and which I aspire to preach to my twelve apostles under the lime-trees of my garden."

"If I find you in Geneva, I will read to you what I have done, and you will help me to rewrite my descriptions of sunrise; for you witnessed them in your mountains, shining a hundred

times more brilliantly than I ever saw mine in my little valley."

"I start on foot at three in the morning, with the firm intent of returning at eight; but I lose myself in the dales, I forget myself on brook-sides, I run after insects, and only reach home about midday."

"By the bye, do you know the names of all the stars of our hemisphere? You ought to learn astron-



From the etching by Edward T. Hurley

## The Fountain in the Rain, Cincinnati

Our fountain! Genius of water, how fit it is  
We see you in the rain you symbolize. . . .  
About the base four boys hold drink-  
ing spouts.  
A dolphin, duck, a turtle and an eel.  
And just above the placid pool, with its  
Dark porphyry rim, four bas-relief  
tablets show  
Steam, water-power, navigation and  
fisheries.

In between these great world powers  
we find  
A girl with pearls, a boy with skates,  
a child  
Harkening to the music of a shell,  
A lobster caught, or did it catch the  
boy?  
Above, in life-size figures, stands  
despair—  
A farmer in the drouth, and to north,  
a man  
Imploping rain to quench his burning  
home. . . .

From the upper basin all the over-  
flow  
Drips to the pool o'er water-plants  
and coral.  
The strong central column is made up  
Of tree trunks, sheltering verdure,  
climbing vines.  
High above . . . water stands and from  
Her outstretched, blessing hands the  
water pours  
In broadening spray to all. . . .  
—Amelia Hickenlooper Dunham.

## A Voyage Unto Jerusalem in 1064

And loe, at the same time William our sovereign king now, but then Erle of Normandie, with a great troupe of followers and attendants came into London, to conferre with King Edward the Confessor his kinsman. Into whose company intruding my selfe, and proffering my service for the performance of any speedy or weightie affairs, in short time, after I had done many things with good successe, I was known and most entirely beloved by the victorious Erle himselfe, and with him I sayled into Normandie. And there being made his secretarie, I governed the Erle's Court (albeit with the envie of some) as my selfe pleased, yea whom I would I abused, and preferred whom I thought good. When as there fore being carried with a youthfull heat and curte humor, I began to be courted even of this place, wherein I was advanced so high above my parentage, and with an inconstant

minde, and affection too ambitious, most vehemently aspired at all occasions to climbe higher.  
There went a report throughout all Normandie, that divers Archbishops of the Empire, and secular princes were desirous . . . for devotion sake, to goe, on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Wherefore out of the family of our lorde the Earle, sundry of us, both gentlemen and clerkes (principall of whom was my selfe) with the licence and good will of our sayd lord the earle, sped us on that volage, and travelling thirle horses of us into high Germanie, we joyned ourselves unto the Arch-bishop of Meatz. And being with the companies of the Bishops seven thousand persons sufficiently provided for such an expedition, we passed prosperously through many provinces, and at length attained unto Constantinople.

Departing thence through Lycia, we

fell into the hands of the Arabian theeves, and after we had bene robbed of infinite summes of money, and had lost many of our people, hardly escaping with extreme danger of our lives, at length we joyfully entered into the most wished cite of Jerusalem. Where we were received by the most reverend, and holy patriarche Sophronius, with great melodie of cymballs and with torch-light. . . . Wherefore being conducted . . . to visit other sacred monuments of the cite, we saw with weeping eyes a great number of holy Churches and oratories, which Achim the Souldan of Egypt had lately destroyed. And so having bewailed all the ruins of that most holy city both within and without we desired with most ardent devotion to go forth into the country to wash ourselves in the most sacred river Jordan. . . . Howbeit the theevish Arabians lurking upon every way, would not suffer us to travell farre from the city, by reason of their huge and furious multitudes.

Wherefore about the spring there arrived at the port of Joppa a fleet of ships from Genoa. In which fleet (when the Christian merchants had exchanged all their wares at the coast townes, and had likewise visited the holy places) wee all of us embarked, committing ourselves to the sea; and being tossed with many stormes and tempests, at length we arrived at Brundisium; and so with a prosperous journey travelling thorene Apulia towards Rome, we there visited the habitations of the holy apostles Peter and Paul. . . . From thence the archbishops and other princes of the empire travelling towards the right hand for Ailemain and we declining towards the left hand for France, departed asunder, taking our leaves with unspeakable thanks and courtesies.

From "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation made by Sea or Overland to the Remote and Farthest Distant Quarters of the Earth at any time within the compass of these 1600 Yeares," by Richard Hakluyt.

## The Snail

(Japanese Hokku)

The snail does all he can,  
But very sluggishly  
He climbs great Fuji San.  
—Issa (tr. by William N. Porter).

## The Path of Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pilgrim in the path of Life,  
Are thy sandals laid away?  
Where the wallet? Where the staff?  
Where the way-worn cloak of gray?  
—These were cast behind by night  
For the sake of day.

Pilgrim, was it perilous,  
Yonder stony, jagged steep?  
Did the shadows seem of death,  
Through the starless valley, deep?  
—Nay, for Truth was made my staff  
Evermore to keep.

But the bread thy wallet held  
Comfort would have brought and  
cheer;

There was shelter in thy cloak  
From the hellish breath of fear.  
—Love, that kept me filled with joy,  
Keeps me now and here.

Why so beautiful thy feet,  
That upon the mountain shine?  
Dost thou bring salvation, peace,  
And a knowledge all divine?  
—Zion, hark! Thy God doth reign:  
Seek in Christ the sign.

## L'ENVOI

They that wait upon the Lord,  
These shall mount on eagles' wings.  
Sandals, staff, and cloak of gray,  
Far behind the pilgrim flings,  
As the Science of the Christ  
Conquers mortal things.

## In Central Park

West of the walk leading from the south to the Reservoir Castle in the park there is a little brick path, steep and uneven and running crookedly downward like a mere mood of the sober walk itself. The path is railed in from the crowding things on either side, but the rail hardly thwarts a magnificent Forsythia which tosses its sprays to curve high over the way like the curve of wings in flight. It was a habit of ours to seek this path once or twice every spring, and to stand beneath these branches. Some way when we did that we were sure it was spring, for we seemed to catch its high moment; as for another a bell might strike somewhere with "One, two, three. Now it is the crest of May. Four, five, six: Now the apple-tree is at the height of bloom. This is the moment of the rose." We called this the path of In-the-Spring. We always went there in the mornings, for in spring we think that it seems to be more spring in the morning than in the afternoon. And it was here of an April nine-o'clock that we saw our first pair of grosbeaks of the year.—Zona Gale.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Religion and Politics

THAT the Honorable Charles Murphy is an inimitable humorist was recently demonstrated, beyond cavil, in these columns, in discussing the jeu d'esprit which he contributed to the gayety of nations in his recent speech on the address, in the Canadian Parliament. It is not given to everybody to be quite so funny from an exordium to a peroration as Mr. Murphy was. But in that part of the speech which comes between the exordium and the peroration, and which has hitherto generally been described as the argument, Mr. Murphy enunciated a theory, which, as we pointed out at the time, deserves more serious consideration. At the same time, it is by no means so certain, that those concerned in this lucubration will be as grateful to Mr. Murphy for initiating a discussion of the matter, as his fellow members must have been for his exquisite drollery.

Now, if Mr. Murphy's contention amounted to anything at all, it amounted to this, that no person has any right to criticize the Church of Rome, unless they do so in a way that will pass a censor of Mr. Murphy's intelligence and affability. Now, there is one thing which seems to have escaped Mr. Murphy's attention, and it is this, that the religious teachings of a church are the concern of that church alone, whereas the political dealings of a church are, in the very nature of things, common property. In any case, however, Mr. Murphy should not have retired to a conservatory from whence to throw stones at The Christian Science Monitor, still in the case of a humorist like Mr. Murphy, as Mr. Shaw says, "you never can tell." Now, if Mr. Murphy had known anything at all about the Christian Science movement, he would have known that the members of the Roman Catholic church have been engaged in throwing bricks at it for an indefinite time. Therefore his argument amounted to one of two things. Either, that it is legitimate for the Roman Catholic church to do what its neighbors may not, or else that the criticisms of the eminent fathers of that church, hurled at the morality and teachings of Christian Science, have been extremely reprehensible.

To be quite candid, it could hardly have been suspected by anybody, who had not enjoyed Mr. Murphy's opportunities for forming an opinion, that the Church of Rome was so particularly careful in its criticism of its neighbors. At the same time it should be emphatically insisted that every man has the right to worship undisturbed in his own way, and therefore that any gentleman with the background of the Holy Inquisition behind him, has retired to a fairly capacious conservatory when he objects to such an insignificant attack as the burlesque conspiracy he charges against this paper compared to the historic persecutions of the Inquisition.

Now this paper has never once criticized the Roman Catholic religion, and it never will. And this for the simple reason that it demands for, and extends to, every creed the tolerance it claims for itself. When it comes to politics, however, it is different. The moment the Roman Catholic church descends into the public forum, it makes itself legitimately liable to criticism like any other political body. And for Mr. Murphy to object to this is childish. The thousands of people tortured in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or burnt at the stake, by command of the Inquisition, suffered purely and simply for religious views they had a perfect right to hold, yet Mr. Murphy is unwilling that the Roman Catholic church should be criticized or opposed when it plunges into politics. Now, in case Mr. Murphy should be inclined to argue that the Roman Catholic church does not interpose in politics, we would like to refer him to Cardinal O'Connell, who, unless he was entirely misrepresented, without raising any objection, in the daily press, only quite recently claimed the right of the Roman church to interfere in politics.

But, presumably, no person would be so foolish as to maintain that the Roman Catholic church does not intervene in politics. When, for instance, the military service bill, in Canada, was under discussion last year, the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec described it as a menace which caused the Canadian Roman Catholic clergy the worst apprehensions, and as "a serious blow to the rights of the Church of Christ, independent in its domain, and whose laws and practices exempt the clergy and that class of society which that name designates from service under arms." The Christian Science Monitor claimed at that time the right to criticize so intensely a political utterance by a Roman Catholic prelate, and it was attacked in certain Roman Catholic journals for this. Thus, whilst apparently it is within the right of the Church of Rome to enforce religious conformity through persecution, it is forbidden a heretical public even to discuss the political utterances of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Once more, this journal respects completely, and always has respected, and will continue to respect, the right of the Roman Catholic to believe what he likes, and to worship how he likes, but it utterly denies the right of the Roman Catholic church to forbid criticism of the political utterances and political actions of Roman Catholics.

One example of criticism by The Christian Science Monitor and other papers Mr. Murphy was sufficiently unwise to give. He referred to the statement that the official influence of the Roman Catholic church had been thrown on the side of the Central Powers. It might be asked if he is still ignorant of the failure of the Vatican to protest against the violation of Belgium, and of the amazing defense of its silence by Cardinal Gasparri, the Pontifical Secretary of State, to the effect that the Pope was not bound to deliver judgment in a case which had not been submitted to him. It might also be asked whether he has not yet discovered that the Pope's proposed peace was summed up in what to an Ally appears a most terrible obliquity of vision, the proposal of "general condonation." One defender

of the Pope, Cardinal Bourne, was rash enough to declare that the Pope's proposed peace terms had been criticized as unfavorably by the Central Powers as by the Allies, in extraordinary oblivion of the fact that more than one German chancellor had expressed an admiration for them, whilst the Emperor of Austria had described them as "noble-minded intervention." A well-known Roman Catholic paper in the United States is, indeed, so enamored of the theory of "condonation" that one of its editorial writers announces:—"We are not far wrong, we think, when we assert that His Holiness is disgusted, as we all are, with both sides."

It is also an extraordinary thing that the scales have been held so unevenly in the present war that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, are all found with one voice opposing the conscription of Roman Catholics to fight against the Central Powers, whilst a certain extremely well-known Roman Catholic publicist, in Canada, is loudly preaching the gospel of the "Revenge of the Cradles," and rejoicing in the fact that, even if conscription is passed in Canada, the Protestant David will lose his tens of thousands whilst the Roman Catholic Saul will only lose his thousands, and so that the birth rate will still be on the side of the Roman Catholic.

Finally, there is that sleeping dog, which Mr. Murphy so unwisely stirs with his foot, and which may be named "Italian Debacle." Now we will not ask Mr. Murphy to accept the word of this paper, which has given proof of its statements often enough before, but to accept that of so satisfactory a witness as Mr. Bagot, for Mr. Bagot, amongst his other qualifications, has this advantage over Mr. Murphy that he happens to have resided in Italy during the war, and to have been making a collection of anti-Ally Italian literature, during that period, with the result that he insists that the whole tone of the clerical press of Italy as may be seen from his scrapbook, has been persistently pro-German and anti-Ally. The Papal peace note, he contends, was exploited by the clerical and pro-German agencies in Italy, and extracts from it distributed to soldiers on leave and in hospitals. This literature, Mr. Bagot explains, has been distributed wholesale through the remotest districts and smallest villages. Bolzano, therefore, he naturally concludes, is not entirely confined to Paris or to that famous safe in Italy. Bolzano, indeed, declares Signor Peucelli di S. Andrea, was busily at work in the Italian lines before the day when there came that rush to the rear of the foolish soldiers cheering for the Pope's Peace.

On the whole, therefore, it would probably have been as well for Mr. Murphy's case if he had been a little more reticent, and if he had learned the difference between illegitimate interference with the religious views of your neighbors and legitimate criticism of their political efforts.

### The War in the Air

Soon after the outbreak of the war Mr. H. G. Wells rushed into print with an urgent appeal for an overwhelming air fleet with which to win the conflict. Theoretically, a pre-war novel of his had already brought a militant world to its knees by the simple expedient of a super-explosive, or cosmic force, working annihilation from the skies. It was with something of the respect due to an authority, therefore, that one read his far from unfamiliar arguments in the press. With England and France in possession of an immense air fleet running into the tens of thousands, he declared, Germany would find herself driven from the battle line both on the ground and in the skies. But the war still continues. Both sides still struggle for the mastery; the decisive victory of the Allies in the air has never materialized.

When the United States entered the war, the issue for the new belligerent was clear. The Republic, with its immense material resources could, perhaps, supply the demand for aircraft which the Allies had failed to meet. Congress, with that optimism characteristic of the American temperament whenever it puts its shoulder to the wheel of a big undertaking, established an Aircraft Board, made up of three civilians, three army officers and three naval officers, appropriated millions of dollars, and authorized twenty-four aviation training fields. The invention and adoption of the so-called Liberty Motor, for which a higher horsepower and superior climbing powers, as compared with the English Rolls-Royce, were claimed, gave rise to a speedy revolution in the aeroplane situation. An enormous output of planes was anticipated from the American aircraft program. That program from time to time, according to the head of the board, Mr. Howard Coffin, was understood to be progressing well. The personnel and equipment were declared to be "up to schedule," whatever that vague term might mean at a time when the specific needs of the Allies were perfectly well known. These were, primarily, large bombing planes, with fighting planes to convoy and protect them, and contact planes for keeping in touch with the infantry. The demand for these kinds of craft was practically unlimited. It is still so, after the United States has been in the war almost a year; for, no matter what the nature of the reports that reach the public from Washington, of aeroplanes on their way to Europe, of more being sent, of skilled mechanics and pilots being secured in ever-increasing numbers, the situation on the allied front has not been appreciably changed. And this in spite of the fact that it was confidently declared, a few months ago, that the United States was to win the war in the air.

It is evident that aircraft production in the United States has not come up to expectation, and by that is meant the expectation of the Allies as a fighting unit opposed to the Central Powers. The United States was to have begun delivery of its planes to Europe in July, at the rate of 1200 planes a month; but it is now stated that delivery at this rate cannot, in the most favorable circumstances, begin before the middle of next September. President Wilson, it is understood, has become so concerned over the conditions affecting delayed aircraft production that he has formed a special committee to

collate the facts and to remedy the conditions and the deficiencies. As a preliminary step, the aircraft work of the army has been placed under the supervision of Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the Council of National Defense, who will cooperate with the aircraft production board of the council; in other words, the entire military aircraft program is to be placed under civilian direction, and the former dual control thus abolished.

When all has been said upon the question that can be said, it is clear that the United States needs to multiply its aeroplane output by ten, if it is to afford that assistance to the Allies which will annihilate the enemy's power of offensive on sea and on land. The difficulties before the country at the present time pertain solely to production. It is therefore not a question of whether the board which has the matter in hand is made up of civilians or military, but whether the men selected for it are production experts or not. It is not a question of exaggeration or over-emphasis; for the figures already given are below those which must ultimately be reached. But it is evidently a question of immediately increasing the factories for aeroplane construction ad libitum; and to do that the establishing of committees and boards and the setting of endless inquiries on foot seems to be all so much waste of precious time.

### Caucasia

THE average person, if called upon suddenly to explain what he understood by the Russian province of Caucasia, might possibly agree with the schoolgirl who described it as the land of beautiful Circassian women, whose men-folk spent all their days rescuing them from the clutches of the hated Turk. But the Circassian, or Adighe, as he calls himself, to whom many people vaguely attribute their good looks and their rosy cheeks, as parent of the European or Caucasian stock, occupies only the northwestern corner of Caucasia. To the Russian and the Turk, he is Tscherkess, which is merely a polite way of saying "thief" or "brigand," but this term should be avoided by the peaceably disposed stranger as an unpalatable cognomen liable to provoke unexpected explosions. Caucasia, the mountainous neck of land lying between the Black and Caspian seas, is a land of many races and intermingled tribes, with no interracial solidarity to speak of. Only a few stand out as distinct nationalities. Their chains of Titanic mountains are practically unclimbable, and there are only two passes good for year-round traffic, so that the modern railway, seeking passage into Transcaucasia and Asiatic Turkey from Russia, has to hug the coast line, when not doubling upon itself, to reach Kars, which, in the great Russian military advance into Armenia, was virtually the most southern jumping-off place for the armies. This railway line first extends through Circassia and crosses the classic Phasis of the Greeks, now called the River Rion. The Greek merchants who explored that river to its source came back to tell of rivers running gold, and natives laying down sheepskins in which to enmesh the precious metal as it came down stream past the cataracts. Thus, the Greek imagination and fecundity of fancy was led to create out of Caucasia an Eldorado or Ultima Thule of dreams. Up the ancient Phasis Jason sailed the Argo to gain the Golden Fleece, and plowed his acres in the Field of Mars of ancient Colchis. Over the endless steppes he wandered, pestered by Juno's gadfly; through the land of gorges and caves, where fire-breathing griffins dwelt and one-eyed Arimaspsians waged eternal war, Hercules journeyed to wrest from Queen Hippolyte the girdle which made of the Amazons of modern Daghestan such redoubtable foes; and somewhere to the north, on the foaming Terek River, by the eastern face of the romantic Kasbek Mountain, Æschylus, the dramatist, chained his Prometheus, who had sought to restore the sacred fire to man.

When one has enumerated the Ossetians, or "gentlemen of the mountains," the Khevsurs, who wear chain mail and helmets of the Crusader type, the Tschetchetz, the Ingouch, who are said to see their gods in the rocks or yerdas, the big, powerfully-built Daghestans, the Karbardans, the Suanetians or Soans of Strabo, whose civilization has stood still for a thousand years, the much-scorned Mingrelian tribesmen, the Imeretians, the Pshavs, and the semi-Turkish Tatars, the light-fingered highwaymen who used to wait for wealthy strangers in the great waste places around Tiflis, there is still left the one great dominant race, or aristocrats of the Caucasus, the Georgians.

The Georgians were the real masters of the Caucasus until Peter the Great introduced the Russian, six centuries after their Golden Age under the Georgian Elizabeth, Queen Tamara. There will, therefore, be no more kings of Georgia, but it is pleasant to think that, on his own proud showing, the Georgian's subjection has not robbed him of the distinction of possessing the bravest men and the most beautiful women in the world. The Russian has generously added his testimony, not without a subacid touch of irony, that, no matter what the occupation of the Georgian, he is almost sure to be a prince. The title, indeed, is as amazingly common as baron in Germany, and recalls the judge and colonel of the Georgia of the New World. But behind the harmless boast is usually a hoary pedigree and a national patriotism which has become a fetish since the Russian occupation.

For the first time these Caucasian peoples are ruled by one power, under a viceroy almost plus royal que roi. Their country, or countries, including as they do Baku of the oil and cotton fields, the Black and Caspian seaports, and the fine city of Tiflis, have a great economic future. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that the question of self-determination and rights of small nationalities in the Caucasus will not find its way to the coming peace conference, if ever the delegates to that epoch-making assembly are to dispose of their Herculean task. It would be nothing less than an interminable wrangle, and the world might be tempted to wish that the many and various nations of the frosty Caucasus were back in that condition of which Herodotus speaks when he describes them as "living mostly on the fruits

of wild trees." Pliny tells of 300 distinct languages in ancient Colchis, and it is on reliable record that the Romans had to employ 130 interpreters to conduct affairs satisfactorily.

### Notes and Comments

"FOR reasons of health" is a formula which, applied to the movements of state ministers, causes the average man, whether he be Asiatic or European, to wink knowingly at his neighbor. It has been found useful, ever since governments began, in all kinds of tight corners. An English judge has remarked recently that "whenever a minister does not want to meet the rest of the Cabinet he goes to bed," but even this remedy sometimes fails to bring about the desired result.

For example, Pitt, who, when the French were projecting an invasion of England, retired to bed, was not spared the visit of the Prime Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, and the thorough discussion of the situation. The Duke found Pitt lying in a room icily cold, and asked that a fire should be lit, but Pitt said he would not be able to endure a fire. There was another bed in the room and to keep warm the Prime Minister got into it, and, from their respective vantage points, the two conferred as to whether Admiral Hawke should sail for the French coast or not. Presently another Cabinet Minister arrived, and he wrote subsequently: "I could hardly keep my gravity at seeing two ministers of state deliberating upon a subject so important in so ludicrous a manner."

THE impression seems to prevail, in some quarters in the United States, that, in order to comply strictly with the Daylight Saving Law, it will be necessary to sit up until 2 a. m. of the last Sunday in the present month in order to set one's watch or clock an hour forward. There is nothing, of course, to prevent anybody from sitting up, or to prevent any group of persons from hiring some one to sit up, in order that this provision in the law shall be observed on the dot. But most people will set their watches and clocks forward before retiring at night, and, if they are wise, will then forget all about it, especially if they retire an hour earlier than usual.

"THE NEW MACCABEANS" is the popular name of the Jewish battalion, though it is registered at the War Office simply as No. — Royal Fusiliers. London has been given its first opportunity of cheering the battalion on the occasion of the reception of several companies at the Mansion House, previous to their entrainment. Many of the New Maccabees are men who have won high reputations in the arts. Jacob Epstein, whose work London has had an opportunity of seeing at the Leicester Galleries, is one of them. Another piece of news particularly interesting to the Jewish people, in all parts of the world, is the appointment of a Commission of Zionists by the British Government to go to Palestine and report, first, on the best means of preventing any kind of land speculation, and secondly, on the prospects for the building of a Jewish university in the Jews' own country. The land for the purpose has already been purchased, it is said. All of which proves that little time is to be allowed to elapse before Mr. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild is given practical application.

ONE of the prominent officials of the National German-American Alliance, at the United States Senate committee hearing on the proposal to annul the charter of that organization, undertook, the other day, to justify his approval of the Lusitania atrocity, and other of the earlier manifestations of German militarism, on the ground that when these acts were committed the United States was not engaged in the war. One must necessarily be steeped in Hohenzollern culture to have acquired a moral vision so oblique.

IN ST. LOUIS, as in Boston and several other of the larger cities of the United States, the traction question is reduced to the point of deciding whether the existing operating corporations shall be relieved of their responsibility through municipal acquisition of the lines, or helped to perform their functions satisfactorily by a grant of adequate financial support. And in St. Louis, as in the other cities confronted with similar problems, the way to a solution would be far simpler if the public were only satisfactorily assured that, in the event of financial aid being extended, those interests and individuals responsible for the wrecking of traction companies in the past would be denied an opportunity of wrecking them in the future.

AS AN illustration of the way in which traction lines should not be operated hereafter, whether under public or private control, there is available testimony taken before the Joint Legislative Committee on Rhode Island Company Affairs. Here it was shown that the trolley system under inquiry had earned, since 1908, \$3,000,000 on which it paid dividends of \$3,000,000 and then borrowed more than \$5,000,000 with which to operate the road. This is traction history in a nutshell. Earnings that, in part at least, should have been put into improvements and upkeep have, in many cases, been drawn out to pay dividends, and stock has been watered and credit exhausted to maintain extravagant organizations and to pay fancy salaries to useless and incompetent officials. Such properties cannot be really helped until they are thoroughly reformed and completely reorganized.

IT WOULD seem, to the impartial observer, that if the farmers of the United States West should give all their time and attention to raising more wheat, this season, there would be less necessity for wasting the time of Congress in an effort to raise the price of that cereal. Wheat price fixing, in the past, has proved a complete failure. The less artificial support is given to industry of any kind, the better will it be for the whole people. The farmers of the United States used to be strongly against the pampering or protection of any special interest, and they were nearer right than they are today in demanding special privilege for themselves.